

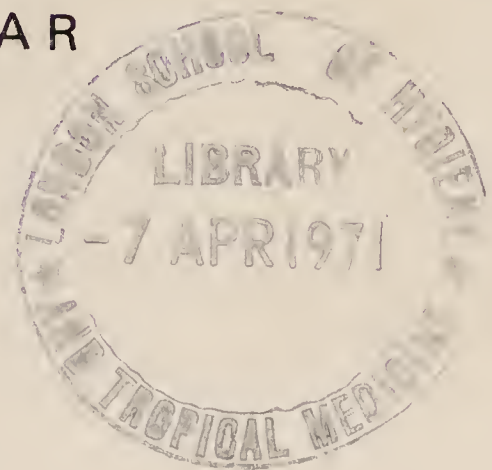
AC. 44642

CITY AND COUNTY BOROUGH OF WAKEFIELD




ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF  
HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR

1969



D. B. Reynolds, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Principal School Medical Officer.



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2018 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30227823>

# C O N T E N T S

	Page
Introduction . . . . .	2
Health Committee . . . . .	3
Public Health Staff . . . . .	4
General Statistics . . . . .	8
Vital Statistics . . . . .	8
National Health Service Act, 1946	
Health Centres (S.21) . . . . .	14
Care of Mothers and Young Children (S.22) . . . . .	15
Midwifery (S.23) . . . . .	22
Health Visiting (S.24) . . . . .	24
Home Nursing (S.25) . . . . .	28
Vaccination and Immunisation (S.26) . . . . .	29
Ambulance Service (S.27) . . . . .	32
Prevention, Care and Aftercare (S.28) . . . . .	37
Domestic Help Service (S.29) . . . . .	44
Mental Health (S.51) . . . . .	47
Epidemiology . . . . .	59
Venereal Diseases . . . . .	63
Environmental Health . . . . .	66
Housing Administration . . . . .	72
Clean Air Act . . . . .	75
Food and Drugs Administration . . . . .	78
Places of Employment . . . . .	90
City Analyst's Report . . . . .	96
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal . . . . .	101
Wakefield Water . . . . .	102
Index . . . . .	104

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,  
KING STREET,  
WAKEFIELD.

September, 1970.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Wakefield.

I wish to present the Annual Report for 1969  
for the late Dr. G. Firth, who was taken ill in July  
of that year, and died on the 24th October, 1969.

Yours sincerely,

D. B. REYNOLDS

Medical Officer of Health



# HEALTH COMMITTEE 1969

Chairman: Alderman H S. Grainger  
 Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. J. E. Senior, J.P.  
 The Mayor: Alderman J. H. Taylor

Alderman R. Wheeler, M.B.E., J.P.  
 Councillor J. Dunford  
 Councillor W. F. J. Hannaford  
 Councillor J. Howarth  
 Councillor J. W. S. Howarth  
 Councillor H. Jones  
 Councillor H. Livesey  
 Councillor C. Palmer  
 Councillor C. Peaker  
 Councillor K. W. Rhodes

## Non-Council Members Appointed upon Nomination from Other Bodies:

	<u>Nominating Body</u>
Mr. D. J. Watson	National Health Service Wakefield Executive Council
Dr. E. Norton	Wakefield Local Medical Committee
Mrs. F. Tyas	Wakefield Hospital Management Committee

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1969

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:-

GEORGE FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Died 24.10.69)

Public Health Department, Town Hall Chambers,  
King Street, Wakefield.

Telephone No: Office, Wakefield: 75157

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:-

DENIS BUCKLEY REYNOLDS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer:-

Post Vacant

Chief Dental Officer and Principal School Dental Officer:-

R. E. WHITTAM, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng.)

Dental Officer to Ante-Natal Clinics (part-time):-

A. V. D. BUTLER, L.D.S.

Public Analyst:-

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.

Chest Physicians (part-time):-

J. K. SCOTT, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

J. VINER, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

W. B. TWYFORD, (\*)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

A. BARKER, (\*)



District Public Health Inspectors and Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods:-

G. HEPWORTH  
 J. D. HILL  
 A. S. KIRKWOOD (Resigned 20.7.69)  
 R. MURGATROYD  
 D. PERKIN, (\*)  
 S. S. SPURR  
 J. A. WINTERBURN

Authorised Meat Inspectors:-

D. A. ROBERTS (Commenced 1.9.69)  
 V. SHARMAN (Commenced 3.3.69)

Trainee Public Health Inspectors:-

MISS D. KEIGHLEY  
 A. J. WILLIAMS

(\*) Certificate of the Royal Society of Health for Smoke Inspectors

Superintendent Nursing Officer and Superintendent Midwife:-

MRS. A. A. WARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Health Visiting Staff:-

MRS. C. ARBLASTER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (PART 1) H.V. Cert.  
 (Resigned 17.8.69)  
 MRS. I. ARMSTRONG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. H. E. W. BROOKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 (Resigned 31.3.69)  
 MISS M. D. CLARK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. E. G. CLIFFORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 (Re-commenced 18.8.69)  
 MRS. F. R. CRABB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. E. GOTHORP, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. I. GRAZIER, (\*) S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. A. INMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (PART 1) H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. B. M. PRASHAR, S.R.N., S.C.M. (PART 1) H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. B. ROBSON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (PART 1) H.V. Cert.  
 MRS. M. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.  
 (Commenced 1.7.69)  
 MRS. L. van der VALK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

(\*) Fieldwork Instructor.

Assistant Health Visitors:-

MRS. M. ANDERSON, S.E.N. (Commenced 3.3.69)  
 MRS. M. HEMSLEY, S.E.N.  
 MRS. M. MARTIN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Home Nurses:-

Senior: MISS P. A. LEADBEATER, S.R.N., O.N.C., S.C.M.,  
 QUEEN'S NURSE

Full-time:-

MISS L. G. BATTAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE  
 MR. F. CALCUTT, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE  
 MRS. F. M. CROSSLAND, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE  
 MRS. I. F. LESLIE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. B. McCORMACK, S.R.N., QUEEN'S NURSE  
 MRS. B. PROCTOR, S.E.N. (Commenced 20.1.69)  
 MRS. C. RAMSDEN, S.R.N., O.N.C.  
 MISS P. TINKER, S.R.N.  
 MRS. A. WARREN, S.R.N.  
 MRS. I. J. WRAY, S.R.N., O.N.C., QUEEN'S NURSE

Part-time:-

MRS. H. HARROP, S.E.N.  
 MRS. E. M. HOLLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., QUEEN'S NURSE

Midwives:-

MRS. B. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. B. CROWTHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. P. FROBISHER, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. S. GAUNT, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. C. L. MOLLOY, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. S. C. PARK, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
 MRS. W. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

School Clinic Nurse:-

MRS. J. DOYLE, S.R.N.

Matron, Day Nursery:-

MRS. M. HEWITT, N.N.E.B., NURSERY WARDEN'S CERT.

Physiotherapist:- MRS. M. WILSON, M.C.S.P.

Dental Attendant:- MRS. B. WARD

Domestic Help Organiser:- MRS. M. SANDERSON



Venereal Diseases Social Worker (part-time):-

MRS. E. W. COHEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Cert.,  
QUEEN'S NURSE

Supervisor, Training Centre:- MRS. P. M. VOGELER

Warden, Stoneville Hostel:- MRS. J. JACKSON (Retired  
30.9.69)  
MISS H. VICKERS (Commenced  
25.9.69)

Ambulance Officer:- M. G. MOUNTAIN

Mental Welfare Officers:-

J. P. GRAINGER, S.R.N., R.M.P.A. - Senior  
C. ROBINSON

Assistant Mental Welfare Officer:-

MRS. F. APPS

Chief Administrative Assistant:- G. F. BAUME

Administrative Assistant:- J. CHARLESWORTH

Clerical Staff:-

MISS A. ARMITAGE  
MRS. S. ATKINSON  
MRS. L. ATMORE  
MISS C. CLIFTON  
MRS. J. FOX  
MRS. J. M. GIBSON  
MISS J. R. LAND  
MRS. E. MOUTREY  
MRS. V. NAYLOR (Commenced 4.8.69)  
M. R. OLIVER (Resigned 4.5.69)  
MRS. J. PETERS  
MRS. V. SATTERSFITT  
MRS. B. SUGGITT  
MRS. J. M. TOPHAM (Resigned 29.6.69)  
MISS H. VAUSE  
MRS. D. WOOD  
MRS. P. WOOD, A.S.T.C. (Secretary to Medical Officer  
of Health)

PART IGENERAL STATISTICS

1. Area of City ... ..	5,801 acres
2. Population as at mid 1969 .. ...	59,630
3. Number of dwelling houses at 31.3.69 ...	19,796
4. Rateable value at 1.4.69 ... ..	£2,500,515
5. Product of a penny rate 1968/69 -	
Gross ... ..	£9,920

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Legitimate - Male	410	448	407
Female	385	380	413
Illegitimate - Male	48	39	43
Female	39	42	49
Total live births	<u>882</u>	<u>909</u>	<u>912</u>
Birth rate per 1000 population ...	14.8	15.1	15.2
Birth rate adjusted .. ...	15.1	15.4	15.5
Birth rate (England & Wales) . ...	16.3	16.9	17.2
Illegitimate live births % of total live births ... ..	10.0%	8.91%	10.09%
<u>Still Births</u>			
Legitimate - Male	8	15	4
Female	7	7	10
Illegitimate - Male	1	-	3
Female	-	1	-
	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>17</u>
Rate per 1000 total births (live & still) ...	18.0	25.3	18.0
Rate per 1000 total births (live & still) (E & W) ...	13.0	14.0	14.8
Total live and still births .. ...	898	932	929



<u>Infant Mortality</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Infant deaths under 1 year of age	23	18	14
Total infant deaths per 1000			
total live births ... ..	26	19.8	15.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000			
legitimate live births .. ...	28	21.7	15.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000			
illegitimate live births ... ..	11	-	10.9
Infant deaths per 1000 total live			
births (E & W) .. ...	18	18.0	18.3
<u>Neo-natal Mortality</u>			
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total			
live births . ... ..	15	12.1	8.8
Deaths under 1 week per 1000 total			
live births . ... ..	11	8.8	7.7
<u>Perinatal Mortality</u>			
Still births and deaths under 1			
week per 1000 total live and			
still births ... ..	29	33	25.8
<u>Deaths</u>			
Males . ... ..	429	466	427
Females ... ..	459	504	367
	—	—	—
Total deaths .. ...	888	970	794
	==	==	==
Crude death rate per 1000 population	14.9	16.1	13.2
Death rate adjusted ... ..	13.6	14.2	13.7
Death rate (England and Wales) ...	11.9	11.9	11.2

A detailed analysis of causes of deaths is shown in Table.

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	Infantile Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
1960	59,840	934	15.6	811	13.6	28	30.0	38.8
1961	60,038	942	15.6	783	12.9	21	22.3	40.4
1962	60,560	977	16.1	825	13.6	18	18.4	27.1
1963	60,430	910	15.1	875	14.5	25	27.5	28.0
1964	60,130	977	16.2	802	13.3	16	16.4	32.2
1965	60,100	976	16.2	807	13.4	19	19.5	28.0
1966	60,040	939	15.6	848	14.1	15	16.0	30.4
1967	60,020	912	15.2	794	13.2	14	15.4	25.8
1968	60,200	909	15.1	970	16.1	18	19.8	33.3
1969	59,630	882	14.8	888	14.9	23	26.0	29.0



Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes ... ..	M. F.	429 459	4 9	7 3	- 1	1 1	7 -	8 5	10 8	30 24	96 45	134 125	132 238
1 Cholera . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
2 Typhoid fever ... ..	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
3 Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis. . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M. F.	1 1	- -	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system .	M. F.	2 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	- -	1 -
6 Other tuberculosis including late effects	M. F.	- 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -
7 Plague . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
8 Diphtheria . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
9 Whooping cough . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
10 Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever ..	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
11 Meningococcal infection	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
12 Acute poliomyelitis .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
13 Smallpox . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
14 Measles . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
15 Typhus and other rickettsioses ..	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
16 Malaria . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
17 Syphilis and its sequelae ..	M. F.	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -
18 All other infective and parasitic diseases	M. F.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
19 Malignant neoplasm - stomach	M. F.	8 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 2	4 2	1 3	1 3
20 Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus . . .	M. F.	27 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	10 4	8 -	7 3	7 3
21 Malignant neoplasm - breast . . . . .	M. F.	- 11	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 3	- 6	- 2	- 2	- -
22 Malignant neoplasm - uterus . . . . .	F.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3

Cause of Death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. to 1 yr.	Age in Years								
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes ... ..	M. F.	429 459	4 9	7 3	- 1	1 1	7 -	8 5	10 8	30 24	96 45	134 125	132 238
23 Leukemia . . . . .	M. F.	3 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -
24 Malignant Neoplasm - Buccal cavity, etc.	M. F.	- 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2
25 Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus . . . . .	M. F.	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 1	- -
26 Malignant neoplasm - intestine ..	M. F.	8 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 2	- 1	1 -	2 6	4 6
27 Malignant neoplasm - prostate ...	M.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
28 Other malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue . . . . .	M. F.	17 26	- -	1 -	- -	- 1	- -	1 1	- 1	1 3	6 5	6 7	2 8
29 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature .	M. F.	1 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- -
30 Diabetes mellitus ...	M. F.	3 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	2 3	- 1
31 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
32 Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases .	M. F.	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	1 -	- -	- 1
33 Anaemias . . . . .	M. F.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -
34 Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs . . . . .	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
35 Mental disorders ...	M. F.	1 5	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 5
36 Meningitis . . . . .	M. F.	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
37 Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs ...	M. F.	3 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	1 -
38 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	M. F.	1 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- 1	- 1	- 1
39 Hypertensive disease	M. F.	3 14	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -	- -	1 5	- 9
40 Ischaemic heart disease etc. ...	M. F.	157 94	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 -	11 4	38 7	52 30	54 53
41 Other forms of heart disease ...	M. F.	15 15	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	4 6	10 8
42 Cerebrovascular disease	M. F.	35 84	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	3 -	5 5	11 26	16 51
43 Other diseases of the circulatory system ..	M. F.	13 9	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 1	2 -	7 2	4 6



[illegible][illegible]



PART IIPERSONAL HEALTH SERVICESNATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Section 21	Health Centres
" 22	Care of Mothers and Young Children
" 23	Midwifery Service
" 24	Health Visiting
" 25	Home Nursing
" 26	Vaccination and Immunisation
" 27	Ambulance Service
" 28	Prevention of Illness, Care and Aftercare
" 29	Home Help Service

PART IIPERSONAL HEALTH SERVICESNATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)

No purpose-built Health Centres have been erected and neither are any intended to be built in the foreseeable future.

Accommodation in Child Welfare Centres will continue to be made available to any general practitioner wishing to use it.



CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN  
(Section 22)

This section provides a preventive health service, including dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and for children under the age of five years. The nurses concerned with the provision of a number of these services are domiciliary midwives and health visitors and therefore to have a proper appreciation of work undertaken by them, it is necessary to read this section in conjunction with the sections devoted to a description of activities given on pages 22 and 24.

Ante-natal Care

During 1969, 349 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics held at four of the City's Centres, although only 288 had domiciliary confinements, the remainder having theirs in hospital, many being discharged before their tenth day.

During 1969 mothers were invited to attend relaxation classes held at the Kettlethorpe Community Centre and at the Principal Child Welfare Centre. Each course lasted for eight weekly sessions of approximately two hours duration.

The physiotherapist instructs mothers in the practical aspects of preparation for childbirth, whilst the theory covering all aspects of mothercraft is conducted by a health visitor.

At the last session, the expectant mothers are shown a film of a normal delivery, and husbands are invited to watch if they desire.

The women are encouraged, over a cup of tea, to discuss all problems quite freely, no matter how trivial. Consequently these classes usually develop into friendly, informal, constructive get-togethers, which proves a great psychological uplift to any who may be apprehensive.

Child Health Centres

With the commencement of an additional clinic in April at Holmfield House to serve the Thornes district,



weekly infant welfare clinics are now held at seven premises situated in all parts of the City. Wherever possible a doctor attends at fortnightly intervals, but two health visitors are in regular attendance to give advice on all aspects of child management, health and behavioural problems. The health visitors also undertake all prophylaxis, except vaccination against smallpox which is available when the doctor is in attendance.

The total of children attending the clinics remains fairly constant - 2012 in 1969 compared to 2071 in 1965, but the number of attendances for the same years fell to 11,498 from 15,095 four years earlier. There is a very high demand for female labour in the City, well illustrated by the large increase in registered play groups, and there is no doubt that the fall in the number of toddlers attending clinics is reflected in that fact.

A summary of attendances at the Child Health Clinics was as follows:-

	<u>1969</u>
No. of children who attended	
(a) Born in 1969	707
(b) Born in 1968	718
(c) Born in 1964-67	587
	<u>2012</u>
Total attendances in year	11498

A much greater decrease in demand is shown in sales of proprietary baby foods and the Ministry's Welfare Foods. Of the latter there is a consistent fall in sales each year, sales of National Dried Milk being only 50% of what it was in 1965. The distribution of welfare foods during 1969 with a comparison of the previous year was as follows:-

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
National Dried Milk	2727	3632
Cod Liver Oil	638	782
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	942	834
Orange Juice	12294	11491

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Issues to Day Nurseries and Maternity Hospitals:-		
National Dried Milk	45	72
Orange Juice	758	940

### Care of the Premature Baby

Arrangements exist with the Regional Hospital Board for the emergency admission of prematurely born infants to a premature baby unit at the Manygates Hospital. An emergency "flying squad" based on the Manygates Hospital serves Wakefield and District. In addition an "Oxygenaire" portable incubator is stored and maintained for constant readiness at the Ambulance Depot and used for the transportation from home to hospital of any premature or young baby.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
1. No. of premature live births			
(a) Born in hospital ... ..	50	34	42
(b) Born at home ... ..	10	16	8
(c) Total premature live births	64	50	50
2. No. of babies who died			
(a) Within 24 hours of birth ...	4	5	2
(b) Between 1st day and 7th day of life ... ..	2	2	1
(c) Between 7th day and 28th day of life ... ..	2	-	-
3. No. of babies who survived 28 days of life ... ..	56	43	47
4. No. of premature still births ...	10	17	6

### Day Nursery

The demand for accommodation at the Day Nursery increased during 1969, justifying the Authority's resolution to continue providing a service, albeit a reduced one. Priority is given to children having a single parent and to children admitted on social-medical grounds.



The aims of the Nursery are -

1. To ensure the proper physical and mental development of the children through controlled play.
2. To develop correct feeding habits.
3. The education of the parents by the example of their children.

#### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

The registration of premises and the number of permitted children doubled in the twelve months ending 31st December, 1969, on which date there were registered 11 premises and 9 persons providing accommodation for 200 children. The increased activity in this sphere has been brought about largely because of the desire of many mothers to have some day-time freedom from their children or require a place in which to leave their children so that they can obtain employment.

Premises are strictly supervised by the health visiting staff to ensure a high standard of care.

#### Orthopaedic Treatment

Treatment was provided last year to children under school age for minor orthopaedic conditions such as mild knock-knee and flat foot. As these conditions usually recover spontaneously without any treatment, the children were only reviewed at 3-6 monthly intervals to check that the condition was not deteriorating, and the parents instructed in corrective exercises and games to encourage the condition to improve. A total of 34 children attended the clinic.

Two geriatric patients were given treatment in their own homes during August, 1969.

One patient received functional exercises to encourage her to overcome some of her disability owing to paralysis. The other patient was bedfast and was encouraged with active and passive leg exercises to become more mobile. As this patient lived alone, she was eventually admitted to hospital. The valuable assistance given by the district nurses considerably improved her condition.



## Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School Age

For several years the number of expectant and nursing mothers receiving dental treatment provided by the Authority has been very low. 1969 has proved to be no exception, as only two mothers received dental treatment during the year.

I believe the reason for this to be twofold:-

Firstly, the fact that nowadays young mothers and mothers-to-be are more 'tooth conscious' than they used to be a few years ago; and have regularly attended their own National Health Service dentist since leaving school.

Secondly, the provision of free dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers under the National Health Service Scheme.

There has been a slight increase in the number of pre-school children receiving treatment compared with 1968. It is pleasing to note that the treatment received by these extra children has been mainly of a conservative nature, i.e., dental fillings.

To publicise the fact that a pre-school dental service is provided by the Authority, all dental forms and appointment cards for school children mention the provision of a free pre-school dental service; and invite the parents of pre-school children to bring their toddlers along for a dental inspection, and if necessary treatment.

### Summary of Dental Treatment

#### 1. Expectant and Nursing Mothers:-

(a)	No. of first visits ... ..	2
(b)	No. of subsequent visits .. ...	6
(c)	No. of completed courses of treatment ... ..	2

#### 2. Children:-

(a)	No. of first visits ... ..	42
(b)	No. of subsequent visits .. ...	32
(c)	No. of completed courses of treatment ... ..	35



## Speech Therapy

At the Training Centre, thirteen children received therapy and guidance at regular intervals whilst four more were seen occasionally for guidance alone. Most of the work there must be carried through by the teacher to be of any value.

The numbers of pre-school children referred seems to be decreasing. At the close of the year there were three children under 5 years either receiving direct treatment or were under observation. This is unfortunate because younger children can often benefit greatly from a course in language stimulation, which will help their speech when they start school. However, the fewer the numbers of pre-school children means that more children over the age of 5 years can receive therapy.

Attendance in general was good, as has been the amount of home practise and general carry through at home. School holidays seem to form the greatest barrier to good attendances which have been known to drop to as few as four attendances in one day of two sessions.

## Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

The Wakefield Corporation make an annual contribution to the Wakefield Moral Welfare Association, under whose auspices The Haven at Pontefract, a home for unmarried mothers and their children is maintained. Unmarried mothers from the City of Wakefield are normally admitted to this Home to receive care and attention, although on occasions it is necessary to use the Homes of other organisations, voluntary and religious. The Council has agreed to accept financial responsibility for the maintenance of the mother whilst in the Home for periods of six weeks before and seven weeks after confinement. Any contribution which the girl is able to make reduces the amount of the Corporation's liability.

During 1969, the Corporation accepted financial responsibility for 7 women.

The following report has been submitted by the Wakefield and Pontefract Deaneries Moral Welfare Association, and relates to the activities of the Association during 1969 in relation to residents of Wakefield.



"The number of girls who have kept their babies is greater than those who have decided on adoption. This has resulted in an increase in our "after care" work and puts less emphasis on a service solely geared to intended adoption. The single girl who intends to keep her child needs as much help and support during her pregnancy as the girl who is thinking in terms of adoption.

Our staff of two - Mrs. R. W. Balmforth who covers Pontefract and district and Mrs. M. Beaumont who covers Wakefield and district have been fortunate in securing the services of additional Foster Mothers and can now offer this service when required.

During 1969 the number of cases referred to us were 82.

Twenty-eight were from Wakefield City and the remaining 54 were from the West Riding.

Of the 28 Wakefield City cases:-

- 23 were single girls expecting illegitimate babies
- 5 were separated or divorced women expecting illegitimate babies

Their ages varied and were:-

Between 15-18 years	10
19-21 "	10
22-24 "	4
25-30 "	3
31 years and over	1

Of the 22 babies born in Wakefield City

- 5 went to The Haven
- 15 went to Hospital
- 2 at home

The position of the 22 babies born during the year was as follows:-

- 8 were adopted
- 14 were kept by the mother."



MIDWIFERY SERVICE  
(Section 23)

During 1969 there were seven midwives on the staff, and during the year they were very busy in the domiciliary field. They all have cars enabling them to carry out their duties with speed and efficiency.

The midwives run the Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics and also help the General Practitioners at their Ante-natal Clinics, thus giving an adequate service to the expectant mothers. It is in these Ante-natal Clinics, that a great deal of Health Education is put over to the patient.

Many visits relating to confinements, and ante-natal visits were made to the homes during the year.

Refresher Courses were attended and films were shown to the Local Authority midwives in conjunction with the staff at Manygates Hospital. Pupil midwives were allocated to the midwives throughout the year for the necessary tuition on the district.

The changing pattern of domiciliary midwifery is well illustrated in the table which follows, indicating the movement of mothers into hospital for confinement but a marked rise in the numbers being discharged home under the care of the domiciliary midwife before the tenth day of the puerperium.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
1. No. of domiciliary confinements ... ..	288	341	351	437	468
2. No. of hospital confinements	574	555	548	453	521
3. No. of persons delivered in hospital but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before the 10th day	566	461	456	360	298

### Incidence of Congenital Malformations

The Registrar General is informed monthly of congenital malformations observable at birth and during 1969, 11 malformations were discovered at birth in 9 babies (live and stillborn).

The conditions were as follows:-

Central nervous system	2
Heart and great vessels	1
Respiratory system	2
Urino-genital system	2
Limbs	1
Other systems	1
Other malformations	2

Information upon these malformations is derived from notifications of birth submitted by the midwife or doctor present at the confinement. The information can be of considerable benefit in the long term planning of certain services such as the Limb Fitting Service of the Department of Health, Special Education Services for the Handicapped, and also in the association of certain congenital malformations and certain specific drugs - a subject constantly under the concern of the Dunlop Committee for the Safety of Drugs.



HEALTH VISITING SERVICE  
(Section 24)

Supported by heads of individual sections, the nursing services have been directed and organised by the Superintendent Nursing Officer.

The staff in these services has not expanded during 1969, the establishments are the same. However, the Health Visitors' field is ever growing bigger, and many problems come her way.

The Health Visitor takes into consideration the psychological aspects of every case, and counselling of all the services available for individuals and families and is always promoting Health Education.

The Health Visitors may be expected in the future, to carry out their duties not only in the homes of the people but also in doctors' surgeries and health centres. Already in 1969, preparations were made for the attachment of Health Visitors to the General Practitioners. There have been meetings between the General Practitioners, the Health Visitors and myself and the scheme has met with the approval of the Health Committee. Therefore we have every confidence that 1970 will see the Health Visitors attached to the group practices. To attain this attachment, the General Practitioners indicated their willingness to group themselves into six groups within the City.

There are good lines of communication between the N.S.P.C.C. Officer, Welfare Service Department, the Children's Officer and various other Local Authority Departments. This all makes for a good working relationship to the benefit of the people in the community.

Liaison between the Health Department and the hospitals has been promoted through the Health Visitors. They have attended the Paediatric, Diabetic and Geriatric Clinics, and have done the follow up visits in the community. Talks have also been given by members of the Health Department to Student Nurses in the hospitals, thus giving an insight into the services available and the work done by Local Authorities.

Health Education talks have also been given by the Health Visitors in schools, clinics and women's clubs. Health Education continues in the homes when Health Visitors carry out their domiciliary visits.

Whenever possible the Health Visitors are encouraged to attend Refresher Courses.

The Health Visitor Fieldwork Instructor has devoted much time in the participation of the training of Health Visitor Students.

A summary of visits by the Health Visiting staff during 1969 was as follows:-

1. No. of children under 5 years of age visited during the year ... ..	3299
2. Visits to babies born in 1969	
(a) First visits .. ...	850
(b) Subsequent visits . ...	<u>2021</u>
3. Total visits to babies born 1968 ... ..	2596
4. Total visits to children born 1964-67 ... ..	3899
5. Visits to persons aged 65 years and over .. ...	749
6. Visits to mentally disordered persons .. ...	92
7. All other visits ... ..	1077
8. Total of all visits ... ..	11284
9. Number of ineffectual visits ... ..	2357

#### Paediatric Liaison

Health Visitor liaison involves attending Pinderfields Hospital and Manygates Hospital on Monday mornings, and doing a ward round on the Paediatric Unit and the Special Care Unit. Details are taken of all patients who are resident in the City and are passed on to the Health Visitor concerned.



Any problems that arise concerning the family background or the child's home conditions and any relevant information is taken back to the Hospital the following week or if needed urgently is passed to the Nursing Staff immediately.

In the Special Care Unit at Manygates Hospital information is collected about the babies in the Unit and passed to the Health Visitor concerned so that she is aware of the baby's condition and the expected length of stay in the Unit.

A clinic is held each week at Manygates Hospital to follow up the babies who have been in the Unit. Most of these babies are followed up at the clinic to ensure that there is no functional disorders or mental retardation.

#### Hearing Tests for Children under Five Years

From August 1969, one Health Visitor has been responsible for testing the hearing of children who are given a simple test either at home or at one of the clinics.

By appointment at a clinic:

256 appointments were given, and

157 attended, but unfortunately

99 failed to attend, but these were during the months when people were likely to be on holiday.

Additionally, 145 children were tested whilst attending a child welfare clinic and 59 children were tested at home.

A total of 361 children's hearing was tested and of these 6 were unsatisfactory, but none were found to have a definite hearing loss.

#### Children Neglected or Ill-treated in Their Own Homes

Special care is given to those families within the City who are considered to be at the greatest social risk. They are kept under the constant supervision of the staff of all the social service departments of the Authority and very often State agencies and voluntary organisations

are also involved. To effect the best means of co-operation and to provide a clearing house for the exchange of information and views a Co-ordinating Committee meets monthly to discuss the families to determine the best way by which the families can be assisted to overcome their problems and difficulties.

It is true to say that the attention given to these families is disproportionately large in relation to their problems, and hundred of hours of a Health Visitor's or Social Worker's time can be spent in supervising a single family. If measured in economic terms however, the offspring of one family need only be kept outside a home administered by the Children's Committee for the salary of the Health Visitor to be covered, but it is a high price to pay in view of the shortage of qualified staff who could be used for undertaking an increasing amount of work amongst the better adjusted members of our society.



HOME NURSING SERVICE  
(Section 25)

District Nursing

The District Nurse has a great responsibility meticulously carrying out the orders given to her by the patient's doctor and the hospital consultants. She uses to the full the Health and Welfare Services available, and is very alert to detect any deterioration in her patient's health and indeed that of the family as a whole.

The strength of the nursing service lies in the good relationships that are established with the patients, and other members of the Authority's Departments.

Student Nurses from the hospitals often accompany the District Nurse on her rounds, and this gives them an insight into the work carried out in the domiciliary field.

To obtain the National Certificate for District Nursing, a nurse was trained during the year in collaboration with Bradford City Health Department, and she was successful in the examinations.

Details of visits and cases attended by the nurses during 1969 were as follows:-

<u>Age at first visit in the year</u>	<u>No. of patients</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>
Under 5 years of age ... ..	51	377
Between 5 and 64 years of age ..	365	9757
65 years of age and over ... ..	492	20059
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1969 totals ...	908	30193
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1968 totals ...	996	29753
	<hr/>	<hr/>

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION  
(Section 26)

The recommended programme of immunisation is as follows:-

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria Tetanus, Whooping Cough) and Oral Poliomyelitis	6-8 weeks
7-8 "	2	Triple Vaccine and Oral Poliomyelitis	6 months
14 "	3	Triple Vaccine and Oral Poliomyelitis	
15 "	4	Measles	
17-24 months	5	Smallpox	
5 years or school entry	(6 (7	Diph/Tetanus and Oral Polio Smallpox revaccination	after 4 weeks
10-13 years	8	B.C.G. Vaccination	
School Leavers	( 9 (10	Oral Polio, Tetanus Toxoid Smallpox revaccination	after 4 weeks

Vaccination against Measles

Vaccination against measles had been introduced in May, 1968, on a restricted scale, but it had been expected to considerably extend the programme in 1969. Unfortunately in March, the Department of Health and Social Security informed all local authorities that one of the two brands of the vaccine had been withdrawn, following a number of adverse reactions. A further problem in assessing demand by the public was caused by having an incomplete picture of the number of children



who had acquired natural immunity either by having had measles or by having been exposed to the infection.

The following table gives statistics of protection given to children by vaccination by general medical practitioners and by the Authority's staff. The figures ought to be much higher but unfortunately parental apathy is hard to overcome in spite of continual pressure by the Health Visiting staff.

Children under 16 Vaccinated in 1969

	Year of Birth					Others under 16	Total Courses
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
PRIMARY COURSES							
Diphtheria	10	391	17	12	22	3	455
Whooping Cough	10	390	15	12	17	3	447
Tetanus	10	391	17	12	22	13	465
Poliomyelitis	15	408	32	13	56	5	529
Measles	2	172	117	42	49	25	407
RE-INFORCING DOSES							
Diphtheria	-	44	211	15	607	9	886
Whooping Cough	-	44	210	14	63	2	333
Tetanus	1	44	211	15	609	21	901
Poliomyelitis	-	11	62	5	530	27	635

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board continue to vaccinate the contacts of those ill with tuberculosis. B.C.G. is also offered to children over the age of ten through arrangements made with Headteachers, and during 1969, the numbers receiving vaccination against tuberculosis was as follows:-

	<u>By Chest Physicians</u>	<u>At School</u>
1. Number who had a skin test .	83	705
2. Total positive cases ... ..	1	76
3. Total negative cases ... ..	82	629
4. Number vaccinated .. ...	82	628

### Vaccination against Smallpox

The number of children vaccinated against smallpox fell by 58% compared with the figure for the previous year. This disease is endemic in certain countries and owing to the quick and easy movement of travellers by air the figures give some cause for concern.

Year of Vaccination	Age when vaccinated				Total
	0- 1 years	1- 2 years	2- 4 years	5-16 years	
1966	17	329	146	45	533
1967	3	299	108	36	446
1968	12	186	241	46	485
1969	4	109	179	15	307
Re-vaccinations 1969	-	-	28	36	64



AMBULANCE SERVICE(Section 27)Staff

The establishment during 1969 consisted of the Ambulance Officer, one Clerk, four Shift Leaders, 15 Ambulancemen and the Caretaker/Handyman, and has remained unchanged since the last revision three years earlier. Sickness totalled 45 working weeks and 1 day and an additional 82 working weeks were lost owing to annual leave, time spent in replacing staff and the attendance of personnel at the Training School.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE TABLES WHICH FOLLOWPATIENTS

Out-patients - A pause in the steady rise shown in previous years would suggest that better liaison with the Hospital Authorities has resulted in their fuller co-operation in keeping a stricter control on out-patient transport.

Discharges - A rise in the number of discharge patients by ambulance seems inevitable considering the present tendency towards "short stay" surgery and treatment in hospitals. Patients are being discharged far earlier than in the past and consequently a greater demand for transport is made.

Transfers - The majority of the increase in hospital transfers is the result of the re-organisation of the maternity procedure at the General and Manygates Hospitals. All patients are delivered at Manygates Hospital and if necessary transferred to the General for further care.

Another contributing factor is the admission procedure between Clayton and Pinderfields Hospitals, each accepting admissions on alternate days. Thus if a patient is treated in the Casualty Department at Clayton and requires hospitalisation on a Pinderfields admitting day, a move results.

Acute - A definite increase in the number of calls from Doctors and their receptionists asking for transport for patients who require immediate attention but for whom a visit is either impossible or impractical, would appear to be the reason for a rise in acute calls.

Infectious - It is possible to pinpoint this increase to the outbreak of enteritis in the early summer at the Maternity Hospital.

Section 27 total - Although the number of out-patients, which was thought to be the reason for increased patient numbers generally, has remained almost the same, a rise of over 900 patients of other types is shown.

#### MILEAGE

Section 27 - The marked rise in section 27 mileage has several contributing factors, namely -

- i. Treatment cases at the Renal Unit at St. James's Hospital at Leeds has meant two special journeys per day, three times a week for a large part of the year.
- ii. Transfer of maternity patients between hospitals.
- iii. Transfer of patients for admission to hospitals.
- iv. A more efficient hospital out-patient service.
- v. Increased number of hospital discharges.

Training Centre - Re-organisation of the coach route in the latter end of 1968 has proved successful because in spite of an increase of nearly 1,000 persons carried there has been a reduction of 2,463 miles.



SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE  
AMBULANCE SERVICE DURING 1969

PATIENTS

TYPE	STRETCHER	SITTING	TOTAL 1969	TOTAL 1968
Out-patient	3,067	16,020	19,087	19,124
Discharge	285	796	1,081	989
Transfer	1,285	1,491	2,776	2,210
Acute	1,073	312	1,385	1,216
Accident	745	206	951	808
General	996	337	1,333	1,370
Infectious	19	45	64	35
Mental	27	15	42	36
TOTAL SECT. 27	7,497	19,222	26,719	25,788
Training Ctre.	441	28,127	28,568	27,600
Others	284	500	784	1,107
TOTAL PERSONS CARRIED	8,222	47,849	56,071	54,495

JOURNEYS

TYPE	AMBULANCE	CARS	TOTAL 1969	TOTAL 1968
Section 27	3,978	1,493	5,471	5,283
Training Ctre.	416	648	1,064	1,128
Others	234	51	285	335
TOTAL	4,628	2,192	6,820	6,746

MILEAGE

TYPE	AMBULANCE	CARS	TOTAL 1969	TOTAL 1968
Section 27	65,919	44,395	110,314	102,466
Training Ctre.	1,699	14,866	16,565	19,028
Others	1,426	250	1,676	2,159
TOTAL	69,044	59,511	128,555	123,653

MILES PER PATIENT RATIO

TYPE	1969	1968
Section 27	4.13	3.96
All work	2.29	2.27



### Vehicle Maintenance Workshop

The servicing of all Health Department vehicles and many belonging to several other Departments was routinely carried out in 1969, and a breakdown of work is given in the table below. There was only a slight increase in costs between the last two years.

There was little staffing sickness during the year totalling only one working week, but day release by the Apprentice at the Technical College aggregated to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  working weeks.

#### VEHICLE MAINTENANCE WORKSHOP ALLOCATION OF WORK

Department	No. of Vehicles	Mechanic	Man hours Asst.	Total Hours	Cost		
					£	s.	d.
Ambulance	11	985	550	1535	1137	3	1
Home Nursing	4	22	14	36	26	5	0
Public Health	1	62	52	114	79	16	3
Education	3	70	47	117	84	10	8
Parks	4	190	136	326	234	0	7
W.R.V.S.	1	42	15	57	44	5	0
Welfare	2	124	84	208	150	12	7
Weight and Measures	1	45	14	59	46	2	6
Sundry Recharges	-	25	11	36	27	11	11
TOTAL 1969	27	1565	923	2488	1830	7	7
TOTAL 1968	27	1511	712	2223	1686	10	11

#### LABOUR COST PER VEHICLE PER YEAR

1969	...	...	...	...	...	£67	15s.	10d.
1968	...	...	...	...	...	£62	7s.	4d.
1967	...	...	...	...	...	£77	15s.	3d.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTERCARE  
(Section 28)

(This Section of the National Health Service Act overlaps the provisions of all the other Sections previously mentioned, and also Section 51 - Mental Health Service)

Prevention of Tuberculosis and the Aftercare of Tuberculosis Patients

Matters concerned with the care and aftercare of tuberculous patients are dealt with by the Health Committee, but the practical aspects of the patients' care falls initially upon the Chest Physicians employed by Hospital Management Committees, whilst Health Visitors deal with contact tracing and the follow up and supervision on the district usually after hospital treatment.

Free milk can be made available to patients living at home upon the recommendation of the Chest Physician, but little use is now made of this service as a result of improved Social Security benefits and at any one time there is seldom no more than two patients benefitting from the scheme.

B.C.G. vaccination for the prevention of tuberculosis is available to all school children in their early teens, and whilst there are often problems in persuading parents generally to accept vaccination for their children against most diseases, this is not the position with B.C.G. vaccination. A report upon this service appears under Section 26 (Vaccination and Immunisation).

Convalescent Home Treatment

Convalescent Home treatment, usually for a period of a fortnight, is available to those in need of a rest but unable to meet the cost themselves. It can only be made available upon the written request of a general practitioner and family income is taken into account to determine charge. For the first time for many years, no one benefitted from this service in 1969.



### Laundry Service and the Provision of Incontinence Pads

Little but regular use is made of the laundry service enabling the elderly bed-ridden patient to be supplied with cotton sheets, draw sheets and pillow cases, and during the year eleven persons used this service. On the other hand, the distribution of disposable pads by Home Nurses to incontinent patients has increased and shows no sign of levelling off and 15,000 pads are distributed annually.

The only difficulty created by the use of these pads is their disposal, caused by the disappearance in many homes of open fires as a result of smoke control programmes, and by the penalties which can be invoked by causing smoke.

### Visit of Mass Radiography Unit

The Mass Radiography Unit made its annual visit to the City in October, and concentrated its activities by visiting places of employment, namely, 4 mills, 1 food producing plant, the bus company and H.M. Prison. The result of the visit is summarised thus:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of miniature x-rays	1531	955	2486
Number found abnormal ...	8	3	11

### Analysis of Findings

(a) Cases of active tuberculosis ...	3	1	4
(b) Cases of inactive tuberculosis ...	2	2	4
(c) Other abnormalities .	3	-	3

### Chiropody Scheme

The chiropody treatment scheme is a welcome service to a great many elderly persons and others who receive four free treatments every twelve months.

Persons eligible are:-

1. Men aged 65 years and over, and women aged 60 years and over.
2. The physically handicapped
3. Expectant mothers.

The scheme is continually expanding as the following table indicates -

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Number authorised to receive treatment					
(a) Aged persons -					
domiciliary visits ...	328	276	244	179	172
at surgery ... ..	1504	1437	1329	1205	1140
(b) Physically handicapped					
domiciliary visits ...	6	7	10	9	8
at surgery ... ..	13	10	36	30	23
(c) Expectant mothers -					
domiciliary visits ...	-	-	-	-	-
at surgery ... ..	2	5	3	-	-
Totals ...	1853	1735	1622	1423	1343

### Domiciliary Service for Diabetics

A Diabetic Clinic is held weekly at Clayton Hospital by Dr. R. Fletcher the Consultant Physician, and is attended by a Health Visitor whose task is to provide a liaison between the patient seen at hospital and the patient seen at home. She achieves this by seeing all her patients at the out-patient clinic, explaining diet and making domiciliary visits.



## Screening for the Prevention or Early Detection of Cancer of the Cervix and Cancer of the Breast

The service for the taking c. cervical smears for cytological diagnostic investigation, examination of the breasts and pelvic examination continued at a somewhat slower pace in 1969 when 382 women were examined. All were found negative.

## Issues of Equipment to Aid Nursing

A considerable number of items of equipment is stocked by the Department and issued on loan to assist patients in their recovery from illness. Many requests come from hospital social workers following a patient's discharge, other requests are received from general practitioners, home nurses and health visitors. Our aim is to provide a speedy service, but it is inevitable that for certain items of equipment, such as wheelchairs for which there is a high seasonal demand, a waiting list occasionally builds up.

The stock as at the 31st December, 1969, and the number of issues of each item of equipment was as follows:-

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Annual Issues</u>
Air rings . . . . .	49	43
Back rests . . . . .	41	66
Beds, hospital type . . . . .	15	14
Bed cages . . . . .	21	28
Bed pans . . . . .	128	78
Bed blocks . . . . .	3	1
Commodes . . . . .	51	89
Enuresis alarms . . . . .	1	1
Fireguards . . . . .	4	3
Foam blocks . . . . .	4	4
Fracture boards . . . . .	7	1
Lifting poles . . . . .	8	13
Mattresses . . . . .	12	15
Rubber sheets . . . . .	104	82
Urinals . . . . .	69	42
Walking aids:		
Crutches . . . . .	11	6
Tripod sticks . . . . .	6	5

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Stock</u>	<u>Annual Issues</u>
Walking sticks . . . . .	4	4
Zimmer . . . . .	10	10
Wheelchairs . . . . .	49	71
		<hr/>
Total annual issues . . .		576
		<hr/> <hr/>



## HEALTH EDUCATION

During the year 1969 the nursing staff of the Department continued to carry out health education - the district nurses and the midwives on their visits to patients, and the health visitors on their visits to homes, at special lectures in schools, and at Mothers' Clubs. Talks were also given at Relaxation and ante-natal classes, and to meetings of various voluntary organisations.

Posters and leaflets are widely displayed, and are available on request at the Public Health Department.

### Safety in the Home

The table on the next page shows an increase of 17 in the number of home accidents dealt with at the local hospital - 674 in 1969 compared with 657 in 1968.

Twelve people died as a result of accidents in the home, six men and six women, as follows:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Falls	1	4	5
Burns	1	1	2
Electrocution	1	0	1
Poisoning	1	0	1
Scalds	0	1	1
Asphyxia	2	0	2
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>

Four cases of suicide were reported, two males and two females, in the following circumstances: a 27 year old man died of coal gas poisoning, a 57 year old man died from carbon monoxide gas from his motor car, a 66 year old woman and an 82 year old woman both died from an overdose of a drug.

## HOME ACCIDENTS DEALT WITH AT CLAYTON HOSPITAL, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1969

Type of Accident	All ages M F	0 - M F	1 - M F	5 - M F	10-14 M F	Total under 15 yrs. M F	15 - M F	25 - M F	45 - M F	65 and over M F	Total aged 15 and over M F
Falls	115 128	6 5	54 27	17 7	2 5	79 44	8 7	12 21	5 33	11 23	36 84
Burns and Scalds	25 50	2 2	16 7	0 3	2 4	20 16	0 6	3 16	1 7	1 5	5 34
Swallowed Poisonous Substances	15 21	0 1	15 17	0 0	0 0	15 18	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 3
Cuts from Sharp Implements	71 83	2 0	6 8	8 6	6 3	22 17	15 19	17 27	16 13	1 8	49 66
Washing Machines	1 6	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	1 2	0 1	0 0	0 3	0 0	0 4
Other	65 94	2 1	17 25	13 9	4 8	36 43	7 13	17 17	2 12	3 9	29 51
TOTALS	292 382	12 9	109 85	38 25	14 20	173 140	30 47	49 82	24 69	16 46	119 242
	674	21	194	63	34	313	77	131	93	62	361



DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE  
(Section 29)

This service is one very much appreciated by a large number of mainly elderly persons. It is a service which causes constant troubles to the Organiser owing to a constantly moving staff and the difficulty in attracting a sufficient number of recruits in a town where there is an ever-increasing competition for female labour in light industry. The effect of these problems is to cause householders to put up with changes in their home help or to do without if their regular help is ill or unable because she has been temporarily placed with more urgent cases.

Higher wages are not likely to attract more recruit to the service which requires work in houses many of which are devoid of modern labour-saving gadgets.

In November, 1969, I presented a Report to the Health Committee and the comments and tables that follow which I have extracted from that Report highlight the problems with which we have to contend.

"Some elderly people feel that the home help service is a social service to which they have a right by virtue of their age. This is not so, as a medical certificate has to be produced in order that they may have home help. Having obtained help however they sometimes consider it should continue for evermore. The Organiser has a duty to ensure that those able to manage without help do so regardless of age, because many tasks undertaken by home help would rob them of social and domestic activities so essential to their health and well-being."

Staffing the Service

There were in November, 1969, 73 home helps of whom only 2 were employed full-time. Their age structure showed the majority to be middle-aged resulting in a high sickness level.

Age Structure

						<u>No. of home helps</u>
Aged 30 but under 35	...	...	...			3
35 " " 40	...	...	...			6
40 " " 45	...	...	...			14
45 " " 50	...	...	...			16
50 " " 55	...	...	...			21
55 " " 60	...	...	...			8
60 " " 65	...	...	...			5
						—
						73
						==

Staff Turnover

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>No. of home helps</u>
Under 1 . . . . .	8
" 2 . . . . .	18
" 3 . . . . .	6
" 4 . . . . .	6
" 5 . . . . .	5
5 but under 10 . . . . .	15
10 but under 15 . . . . .	8
15 but under 20 . . . . .	8
20 years service . . . . .	3
	—
	73
	==



Extent of Home Help Service	1969	1968	1967
1. Staff at 31st December			
No. of home helps in employment			
(a) Full time	4	5	6
(b) Part time	74	73	63
(c) All staff expressed in terms of whole time	48.1	48.5	45.4
2. Hours worked during year	89034	98347	94033
3. Visits by Organiser and staff to households	1115	1061	760
4. Cases analysed			
(a) Aged 65 years and over	643	585	557
(b) Aged 64 years and under:			
(i) Chronic sick and tuberculous	19	14	25
(ii) Mentally disordered	9	7	7
(iii) Maternity	15	17	16
(iv) All others	74	64	27
TOTALS	760	687	632

PART IIITHE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICESThe Mental Health Act, 1959The National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 51COMMUNITY CARE

During 1969, 125 new patients were referred to the Mental Health Service. Of these, at least one third were over 60 years of age: an unfortunate trend which seems to increase yearly. At the moment there are no special facilities to cater for the elderly mentally infirm apart from routine admission to mental hospital.

There also appears to be an increase in the number of attempted suicides, particularly amongst young people, often caused by their inability to cope with the increased pressures of modern living; and the hospital admission following a suicide attempt gives them respite from the so-called 'permissive' society.

The duties of the Mental Welfare Officers cover many aspects of community life. They visit patients recently discharged from mental hospitals, and people in the community having numerous problems welcome supportive visits from them. As can be appreciated by the increasing number of admissions of old people to mental hospital, the visit by the Mental Welfare Officers is often their only outside link with society. Some of these patients who live alone have a senile depressive illness caused by lack of companionship and aggravated by infirmity. They have, by reason of inherited ideas, a prejudice against residential homes, and consequently tend to degenerate in their isolation.

Another interesting fact which has emerged is that with the relaxing of disciplinary measures and less restriction of liberty in mental hospitals, the Mental Welfare Officer is frequently required to return absconders from compulsory orders. Another role which the Mental Welfare Officer has to adopt is that of mediator in marital disputes. Couples seem to prefer the social services of the Mental Welfare Officer rather than the designated officials of the law.



Mental Welfare Officers visit subnormal patients in their own homes and help where necessary and, in the case of subnormal children, arrange short-stay care for them and convey them to the respective hospitals. Since the mid 1960's there has been a disturbing increase in the number of discharges of long-term patients from mental subnormality hospitals into the community. After years of living in hospitals they are incapable of adjusting themselves to community living and as there are insufficient hostel places to accommodate them, they become a great problem in whichever area they decide to reside.

Voluntary organisations contribute towards the community care of mentally ill and mentally subnormal persons. Many people in these organisations undertake home visiting and also organise fund-raising activities for the benefit of these patients.

#### STONEVILLE HOSTEL

During 1969, Mrs. J. Jackson who was Warden of the hostel since its opening in 1964 retired, and she has been greatly missed by all concerned with the hostel. The new Warden, Miss Vickers, commenced duties in September, 1969, and has settled in well. At the end of 1969, there was not a permanent Deputy Warden and naturally until this appointment was filled it was not possible to fill the hostel to its capacity. In December, 1969, there were 10 residents, 6 male and 4 female, two places being held open for patients receiving treatment in hospital. Of the 10 residents, 7 were in regular employment, 2 attended the Adult Training Centre and 1 attended Day Hospital. Arrangements were made for each resident to save regularly if they wished to do so. Each resident paid an assessed charge for accommodation according to his income.

#### LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS

The Mental Welfare Officers have a good relationship with Consultants and staff at the mental hospital and other general hospitals situated within the City. The Senior Mental Welfare Officer attends weekly meetings at the mental hospital with the hospital's Social Workers and the Senior Mental Welfare Officer for the West Riding County Council. As the mental hospital contains a Drug Addiction Unit the Mental Welfare Officers are conversant with all the



treatments and procedures but, fortunately, up to the end of 1969 there were no known drug addicts from the City. The local general hospitals now automatically inform the Mental Health Service if they have admitted anyone who has attempted suicide; the commonest method is by taking an overdose of aspirin or their prescribed tablets.

### PSYCHIATRIC OUT-PATIENT CLINICS

The Mental Welfare Officers attend Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinics twice weekly and assist in every way they can by obtaining social histories for the Psychiatrist. They also contact the Mental Welfare Officer for out-patients living outside the City who require home visits. The Mental Welfare Officers also make arrangements for conveying patients to hospital for injections of slow-acting drugs, usually once per month. This type of treatment often averts hospital admission.

Contrary to expectations the passing of the Legal Abortion Act, 1969, has resulted in an increase in the number of applications for therapeutic abortions on psychiatric grounds. It was anticipated that most of the applications would be for health or social reasons.

### WELCOME CLUB

This social club meets every Thursday evening at the Training Centre. It does not have a large membership mainly because the Centre is quite a distance from town and there is strong competition from cinema and bingo and, of course, with many of the insecure patients, it is much easier for them to stay in and watch television. However, for those who do attend there is a varied programme of activities arranged and refreshments are served. Once a month a social evening is held for the trainees who attend the Adult Section of the Training Centre. This is usually very well attended, a tea is served and afterwards there is the opportunity to dance to records and play games, and later they are taken home by the Centre bus escorted by a Mental Welfare Officer. During these functions young people from various youth organisations attend and help to make the occasion go with a swing.



Report on the Junior and Adult Training Centre  
by Mrs. P. M. Vogeler, Supervisor

Junior Department

Number on register . . . . 24 Girls  
 . . . . 14 Boys

Of these 15 have Downes Syndrome (mongols) and 8 are physically infirm (spastics, epileptics, etc.).

Ages range from 2½ years to 17 years when, if unable to take outside employment, they look forward to being transferred to the Adult Section.

There are three classes (groups) in the Junior Section classified in chronological age groups. Working to chronological and not mental age groups has been found over the years to be much more rewarding. Unfortunately, owing to lack of staff, there were two age groups together - reception class aged 2-4 years approximately, and class 1 aged 5 years to 7 years. So much more could have been achieved with this important group who are at their most formative age if more staff were available. Even so, good work has been done in this group and the teacher is helped by the Cadet.

The daily curriculum is varied, interesting, bears in mind all the children and caters for all types of mentality, i.e., the extremely dim, the behaviour problems and the brighter child who, although still severely subnormal and therefore extremely slow to learn has been found educable to a certain degree. As stated in earlier reports some of the pupils are able to read quite well and not in a 'parrot' fashion which so often is the 'label' used. Some can readily recognise money and its value, soon we are to start the decimal coinage but we will cross that bridge at a later date. Even to start the foundations of this would only confuse a brain which has just managed to understand our present system! Later, when more new coins come on to the market, the time will be ripe to commence introducing the new coinage. Meet problems as they present themselves (one at a time if possible) has almost become the motto at the Centre.



This does not mean to say that preparation and planning is nil - the staff are always thinking of and looking for new ideas to help each individual child to improve general learning - social behaviour - deportment - speech manipulation, etc. In some of these areas we are lucky to be able to call upon the skills of the Physiotherapist and the Speech Therapist who leave no stone unturned in their efforts to help. Health and hygiene is not forgotten for there are annual health and regular cleanliness inspections. Each day toothbrush drill is performed when teeth are cleaned, some well, others not so well, but all try.

We are also fortunate to receive regular visits from the Education Psychologist who is most interested in the children and the work carried out here. All these things are a great boost to our morale and doubles enthusiasm and I am sure that is why the Centre as a whole goes with a swing and all seem to settle and be content. Improvements and success are attained but we also have occasional disappointments.

In the Art Competition in 1969, we received second prize for a group effort depicting "Bonfire Night". One of our younger pupils won a fourth prize for his painting. The Centre was also chosen to take part in a Language Assessment Test in conjunction with the University of Newcastle Institute of Education.

Annual outings for both Sections of the Training Centre included:-

Bradford Pantomime	- "Old King Cole"
Cinema	- "Sound of Music"
Day trip to Blackpool	- Adults
Day trip to Filey	- Juniors

All these outings were much enjoyed and behaviour was excellent. As well as the usual Christmas festivities in 1969 some of the juniors were invited to the Nativity Mime and Carol Service at the school at Oulton Hall. Here again much enjoyment was derived and the invitation greatly appreciated.



It is with a feeling of achievement when I am able to report that through the joint efforts of the staff, which includes the Physiotherapist and Speech Therapist, a small spastic girl who came to us with an extremely low I.Q., unable to sit up unaided let alone walk, has been admitted to the Wakefield Pickles School for Spastic Children in Duddington, Stamford, Lincolnshire. When she left us her I.Q. had more than trebled - her speech was good and she could walk with the use of calipers and aid of a walking frame. The specialists at Pinderfields had also done a wonderful job. Sincere thanks to them for their perseverance in this case and others - grateful thanks to them and our staff. The little girl has been missed for she was a ray of sunshine, but we have others to fill the gap.

During the year the Parent Teacher Association still flourished and the Annual Garden Party was held being a success in spite of the rain.

It was also decided to attempt to take the pupils and trainees for a week's seaside holiday in 1970. With this in mind a Holiday Fund was started and one of the parents, together with relations started the ball rolling with a concert at one of Wakefield's Working Men's Clubs. This was followed by the manager of Wakefield Theatre Club having a raffle and arranging a visit to the Centre by Val Doonican. The visit was enjoyed by parents, friends, pupils, trainees and staff alike and swelled the funds another £70. The parents held individual Coffee Mornings and Evenings and Fashion Shows and the Holiday Fund benefitted. Then a sponsored Walk was arranged with the help of parents, police, sponsors, headteachers and teachers some of whom walked with the 600 odd children who responded to our cause, all departed in pouring rain with high spirits for a 20 mile walk but with the best wishes of the starter, W. Harrison, Esq., M.P. for Wakefield. It was a most efficiently organised walk and there were no accidents which was a great credit to the thought put into the organising by the helpers at rest points and refreshment posts, and also by the St. John's Ambulance personnel. Grateful thanks to all participants for the grand total which raised over £2,500. A holiday was arranged in 1970.



Another highlight of the year was Her Majesty the Queen giving her permission for the Centre to make H.R.H. Prince Charles a rug to commemorate His Royal Highness's inauguration as Prince of Wales. This rug kit was presented and the design carried out by a local firm with the help of one of the Town Hall staff. The making of the rug was done by some of the trainees. Measurements of the rug were 42" x 72", the background in black with a wide outer red band and an inner one in gold. In the centre of the rug was depicted H.R.H. Prince of Wales personal standard, flanked on each side with the Prince of Wales feathers. All the design was worked with correct colours and looked most striking and colourful when finished. H.R.H. the Prince was highly delighted and the trainees felt very proud.

Some of the boys and girls continue to attend Mr. Broadhurst's swimming class each Tuesday evening and a few have learned to swim.

#### Adult Department

Number on register	...	...	24 females
	...	...	23 males

Ages range from 17-51 years. Of this number 13 have Downes Syndrome, 8 are physically infirm, 2 are totally blind and 2 are partially sighted.

Contract work continued to flourish in the Adult Department and the annual income was £1,482. This work is varied and attractive and the trainees in most cases find it interesting and are becoming very adept. In December the Annual Sale Day was held and some very good ideas and fine work was sold resulting in the sum of £49 5s. 11d. for goods sold and a total of £284 6s. 0d. for work sold over the year.

Although the trainees are kept very busy attending to the contract work and completing the special orders received for finished goods, other aspects of training are not forgotten. These include social training, personal hygiene and, where applicable, special reading and writing



or printing. Recognition and value of money has been learned in a practical way by regular visits to the shops, both local and in the City Centre. In fact, in some cases the trainees are able to go shopping in 'twos', the trainee requiring merchandise choosing the companion. Quite often they telephone the Supervisor and discuss where they are and what they have purchased. Visits of interest are also arranged and it is intended to continue these in the future.

It is always encouraging for the staff to receive reports of how well-behaved are the pupils and trainees but they also like to hear that the trainees have a mind of their own and know what they want. Not like in the 'old days' when they behaved like a lot of sheep pushed from pillar to post, being fobbed off with anything. They are 'real' people and should be trained and treated as such. The Centre does that and therefore the results are good. The staff work hard as a complete unit and regular staff meetings are held when the welfare of the pupils and trainees is discussed as well as the ways to improve teaching and training methods. Friday is a 'red letter day' - pay day - when each trainee receives a wage packet containing incentive pay. This varies in amount and is based on achievement rather than output.

### Meals

The meals at the Training Centre are well balanced and varied. School milk is provided free to the Junior Department and coffee or tea and cakes are available for the trainees at a nominal charge. Meals are also provided each day for the nursery at Margaret Street.

The seniors in the Junior Department continue to visit the trainees for coffee and cakes each Thursday. This has proved a good scheme, not only to the trainees enjoying being hosts, but enables the visitors the enjoyment of meeting old friends, and gives them the opportunity of looking round and seeing the sort of work they will be doing when it comes to their turn for transfer from the Junior to the Adult Section at the age of 17 years. There is no fear of the unknown for the new 17 year olds who are quite used to the trainees and instructors and familiar with their surroundings. Therefore, there is no problem when transition takes place.

The training colleges at Leeds and Sheffield continue to send students taking the Diploma Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped to undertake from 5 to 8 weeks teaching practice. Visitors have been many and it is interesting to see more students from Teachers' Training Colleges, some of them for quite long periods and all appear to enjoy their visits.

Quite some time ago students at Thornes House School presented £150 to be used for the benefit of the children at the Centre, and to begin with a table tennis table and equipment was bought. Now I am pleased to report the purchase of a sound film projector and screen, etc. This is a valuable addition to the school apparatus and will be used often to the benefit of all. Many thanks again to the Thornes House students for the hard work in making this possible and for their kindness in donating the money in the first place.



MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

	Subnormal and Severely Subnormal			
	Males	Females	Totals	
			1969	1968
1. Persons referred to the Authority by				
General Practitioners	-	-	-	-
Hospitals after discharge	-	-	-	2
Local Education Authority	1	-	1	5
Police and Courts	-	-	-	-
Other Sources	2	5	7	3
Totals	3	5	8	10
2. No. under Guardianship	1	1	2	3
3. Resident in Authority's Hostel	2	2	4	4
4. Total visits to homes by Mental Welfare Officers	489	576	1067	1014

	Mentally Ill Persons			
	Males	Females	Totals	
			1969	1968
1. Persons referred to the Authority by				
General Practitioners	7	16	23	22
Hospitals after discharge	15	40	55	79
Hospitals after out-patient treatment	2	6	8	12
Police and Courts	1	2	3	8
Others	7	21	28	27
Totals	32	85	117	148
2. Resident in Authority's Hostel	1	1	2	3
3. Total visits by Mental Welfare Officers				
(a) To homes of patients	951	1568	2519	2465
(b) Other home visits			280	285
(c) Patients seen in the Department			214	208
(d) Ineffectual visits			321	396



HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

Admission of Patients under The Mental Health Act, 1959	Males	Females	Totals	
			1969	1968
Section 25 - For observation	6	15	21	18
Section 26 - For treatment	6	-	6	3
Section 29 - In an emergency	25	45	70	77
Section 60 - By Court Order	1	-	1	-
Informal admissions	47	73	120	109

PART IVEPIDEMIOLOGY

The tables which appear in this section show notifications received by me of persons suffering from an infectious condition. The first table indicates that the total of all notifications excluding tuberculosis totalled 46, which is the lowest number ever recorded in the City. It will be observed that 18 cases of measles were notified which appeared to bear out the hope expressed in the previous year's Annual Report that vaccination against measles might almost eradicate the condition, but unfortunately this downward trend was arrested in the middle part of 1970. However, most of the conditions were mild in the character of the illness.

Unfortunately, the other two tables devoted to tuberculosis reflect a different picture. The total of 26 notifications throughout the year gives rise to concern because it is 100% greater than any individual year since 1959, and it is necessary to return to 1957 before coming to figures exceeding those for 1969.

Similar concern has been expressed by Medical Officers of Health in towns within the West Riding conurbation, but in most cases reference has been made to an increasing incidence amongst the non-white population. Lest anyone should imagine this to be the cause in Wakefield, on examination of records since 1959 has revealed that 76% of total notifications were in respect of white persons, and the remainder related to non-white. It is true that the ratio of white to non-whites within the community is greater than with notifications, but it is of concern to observe a rising trend which must be closely watched; more so at a time when the Department of Health and Social Security is contemplating a run-down in the Mass Miniature Radiography Service.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN 1969

(Corresponding figures for the previous 2 years appear in columns 1 and 2)

Condition	Total all ages 1967	Total all ages 1968	Total all ages 1969	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Age unknown
Measles (excluding Rubella)	69	238	18	1	4	5	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	-	27	4	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	22	18	9	-	-	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Infective jaundice	-	8	11	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	22	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	115	300	46	1	4	9	3	3	15	6	2	1	-	1	-	1

There were no notifications in respect of the following conditions during 1969 -

Acute encephalitis  
Acute meningitis  
Acute Poliomyelitis  
Anthrax  
Diphtheria  
Leptospirosis

Ophthalmia neonatorum  
Tetanus  
Typhoid Fever  
Smallpox  
Yellow Fever

NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS AND DEATHS

Age Group (in years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-44	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	1
45-64	5	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
65-74	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 & over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals 1969	16	6	3	1	2	1	-	1
" 1968	7	4	2	3	-	2	1	1
" 1967	8	1	2	2	-	-	-	-



NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
	White		Non-White		White		Non-White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1969	12	5	4	1	1	1	2	-
1968	5	3	2	1	1	3	1	-
1967	3	2	5	-	1	1	1	-
1966	7	-	4	1	-	1	-	-
1965	2	2	3	-	1	-	1	-
1964	10	3	-	-	1	2	-	1
1963	5	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
1962	6	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1961	7	3	2	-	-	1	1	-
1960	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
1959	7	1	-	-	-	2	2	-
Totals	72	33	25	3	6	11	9	1

## VENEREAL DISEASES

The following report has been prepared by Mrs. E. W. Cohen, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part I), H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse, Venereal Diseases Social Worker to the West Riding County Council and the City of Wakefield.

The Clinic in Wakefield for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal and sexually transmissible diseases is known as "Department 15" at Clayton Hospital, and is under the direction of Dr. J. A. Burgess. Altogether there are seven sessions held at the Department as follows:-

One Diagnostic Clinic to deal with patients who have no history of exposure to infection but may have signs and symptoms of possible venereal or sexually transmitted disease. Children for prospective adoption and patients with doubtful serological tests for syphilis attend this Clinic.

Three Female Clinics - two afternoon and one evening.

Three Male Clinics - two morning and one evening.

The following remarks apply only to residents of Wakefield City. It will be appreciated that only part of the population avails itself of the services of Department 15. Because of the embarrassment many people feel when attending such a department some go to Clinics away from their home town. Also there is no data to indicate the number of patients attending general practitioners for treatment and not referred to the Clinic.

The number of new patients attending the Clinic during 1969 showed a further increase over 1968. This rise is in keeping with the pattern all over the country.

### Gonorrhoea

Unlike the National picture where a substantial increase in the incidence of gonorrhoea is shown, there was a slight decrease in the number of new patients attending the Clinic in 1969 suffering from this disease compared with 1968.

### Syphilis

There was one teenage boy found to be suffering from Primary Syphilis. His contacts were found and examined. One teenage girl was found to have Secondary Syphilis.



Contacts

Most patients arrange for their own contacts to attend for investigation by passing on a "Contact Slip" given to them at the Clinic. If this fails the Social Worker endeavours to find the contact. Often the patient refuses to see the contact again and it is then necessary for the Social Worker to obtain any available information in order to find the contact and persuade him or her to attend the Clinic. During 1969 this was necessary in 16 cases.

Defaulters

Letters to return to the Clinic are sent to patients who have not kept their appointments to do so. If they still fail to attend the Social Worker endeavours to contact the patient personally. This was necessary in 14 cases.

Blood Test in Pregnancy

These continue to be taken by Medical Officers at Ante-natal Clinics and General Practitioners. If a patient shows a positive Wasserman Reaction she is usually referred to the Clinic but during 1969 no such patient was referred.

Venereal Disease &c. - New CasesSex Distribution

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Syphilis ... ..	3	2	5
Gonorrhoea . . . . .	12	11	23
Non-gonococcal urethritis .. .	31	-	31
Trichomoniasis . . . . .	8	22	30
Other conditions requiring treatment . . . . .	57	51	108
Other conditions not requiring treatment . . . . .	59	24	83
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total ...	170	110	280
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Gonorrhoea - New CasesAge Distribution

Sex	Under 20	20 - 24	25 and over
Males	2 (4)	3 (5)	7 (10)
Females	5 (4)	3 (1)	3 ( 1)

Figures in brackets refer to 1968



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

As in previous years comment on specific subjects is incorporated with the relevant sections of this report.

Although the year was extremely disappointing so far as the operation of the Clean Air Act was concerned progress has been maintained in the inspection of places of employment, food premises and houses in multiple occupation.

The spate of new legislation issued by the successive Governments continues unabated, and the following list gives the main items which affect the work of the public health inspectorate.

1. The Housing Act, 1969.
2. The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1969.
3. The Clean Air Act, 1963 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1969.
4. The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.
5. The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Prescribed Form) Regulations, 1969.
6. The Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.
7. The Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.
8. The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1969.
9. Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969.
10. The Food (Control of Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1969.
11. The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations, 1969.
12. The Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations, 1969.
13. The Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order, 1969.
14. The Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order, 1969.
15. The Export of Horses (Protection) Order, 1969.
16. The Exotic Animals (Importation) Order, 1969.
17. The Public Health (Recurring Nuisances) Act, 1969.

One particular aspect of the work on which considerable progress has been made in recent years concerns rodent control. The marked reduction in the



rat population to which I made reference after the first full treatment of the City's sewers had been undertaken has been maintained.

The number of complaints remains much the same, but on investigation these are now found to be mainly associated with mice which appear to have developed considerable resistance to Warfarin. Experiments are still going ahead to find a really suitable replacement for this very widely used rodenticide.

### COMPLAINTS

Number of complaints received ..... 1493

This figure comprises:-

Ashbins .....	546
Rodents .....	391
Drains .....	111
Nuisances .....	97
Housing .....	237
Miscellaneous .....	111

### DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE

Total number of inspections made .....	12860
Complaints .....	1075
Nuisances found .....	45
Re-inspection of houses under notice .....	274
Over-crowding .....	26
Re-lets and municipal applications .....	1162
Houses in multiple occupation .....	269
Improvement grants .....	150
Slum clearance (housing inspections) .....	308
Clearance areas .....	280
Bedding inspections .....	111
Moveable dwellings .....	318
Tents, vans and sheds .....	79
Land charge enquiries .....	146
Bakehouses .....	25
Dairies and milk distributors .....	91
Fish friers .....	70
Food preparing premises .....	131
Food shops under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 .....	142
Food hygiene inspections .....	936
Hairdressers .....	84
Hawkers and open air caterers .....	72
Hotel and restaurant kitchens .....	97
Ice cream premises .....	113
Markets .....	133



Pet shops .....	2
Public houses and licensed premises .....	84
Shops Act, 1950 .....	95
Shops and warehouses .....	160
Factories with power .....	170
Factories without power .....	22
Special premises: (electricity stations, institutions, building sites, railway sheds) ...	26
Outworkers .....	6
Smoke control areas .....	1307
Smoke observations - Industrial .....	97
Domestic .....	14
Atmospheric pollution other visits .....	97
Boilerhouse inspections .....	17
Drainage tested .....	52
Drains inspected .....	161
Domestic sanitary accommodation .....	22
Public sanitary accommodation .....	1
Rodent infestation .....	223
Visits re filthy or verminous premises .....	89
Disinfestations .....	16
Animals (keeping of) .....	32
Diseases of Animals Act .....	23
Cinemas and places of entertainment .....	8
Infectious disease .....	60
Noise nuisance .....	7
Refuse accommodation .....	571
Plans .....	245
Child Minders Regulations .....	6
Sampling .....	193
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act .....	659
Accidents under Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act .....	2
Interviews .....	574
Miscellaneous .....	1179

### Notices Served

Informal notices served .....	33
Informal notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1968) .....	29
Statutory notices served .....	29
Statutory notices complied with (including notices carried forward from 1968) .....	30
Notices outstanding at end of 1969 .....	5
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924 regarding ashbins ..	17



## ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Proceedings were instituted under the nuisance clauses of the Public Health Acts in respect of defects at one property within the City. A Nuisance Order was made in respect of the house but no further action was taken before the end of the year as the house became vacant and the defects were not causing a nuisance to the occupants of other houses.

## NUISANCE ABATED AND DEFECTS REMEDIED

Drains

Cleaned out, re-laid or repaired .....	49
New trapped gullies provided .....	1

Dwelling houses

Roof repairs .....	1
External walls rebuilt, cement rendered or re-pointed .....	2
Internal walls re-plastered .....	4
Ceilings re-plastered .....	1
Doors renewed or repaired .....	2
Fireplaces and cooking ranges renewed or repaired .....	3
Windows repaired or sashes re-corded .....	2
New eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes provided .....	1
Eavesgutters or rain water fallpipes cleaned out or repaired .....	13
New steps provided or steps repaired .....	1
Smoky condition abated .....	2

Water closets

Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed .....	5
New water closets provided .....	3
Service pipes to flushing cisterns repaired .....	12
Urinals cleansed .....	1

Water supply

Service pipes repaired .....	7
Sinks renewed .....	1
Sink and bath waste pipes renewed, repaired or cleaned out .....	1
Taps repaired or new taps provided .....	1



Miscellaneous

Caravans removed .....	102
Accumulation of manure and other refuse removed .....	4

## REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION

The Corporation operates a bin replacement scheme, but this only applies to houses where the owners have been formally required by notice to provide a dustbin. In these cases an annual charge, at present 3/-, is levied with the general rate.

Total number of ashbins on maintenance at end of 1969 .....	8130
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under maintenance scheme during 1969 ...	427

## CANAL BOATS

No canal boats were inspected during the year. The total number of boats on the register is 2, the same as last year.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1969

Tripe boiling .....	1
---------------------	---

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

A total of 14 samples has been submitted to the Prescribed Analyst under the Act during 1969.

The following registrations, etc., were effected during 1969:-

Number of licences issued to manufacture rag flock .....	1
Number of premises registered where rag flock is used in connection with the business carried on .....	-
Total number of premises on the register .	5

## WAKEFIELD CORPORATION ACT, 1938

Section 154

Registration of hairdressers' and barbers' premises.

The number on the register at the end of 1969 was 87 (an increase of 2).

### RODENT CONTROL

Number of complaints investigated .....	404
Operations at non-agricultural premises ...	331
Operations at agricultural premises .....	-
Number of survey visits .....	144
Number of sewer treatments .....	3
Number of manholes treated .....	507

### VERMINOUS PREMISES

#### Spray disinfection

Municipal houses .....	15
Other than Municipal houses .....	4

### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

A total of 9 samples of fertilisers was taken in the manner prescribed by the Act during 1969. Eight of the samples were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be satisfactory. In the case of the unsatisfactory sample, the irregularity was of a minor nature and an appropriate letter was sent to the retailer.

### MOVABLE DWELLINGS (LICENSED SITES)

During the year one licence was in operation. This licence is in respect of a permanent site which has been satisfactory for several years.



## HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

The number of unfit houses dealt with by clearance action shows a marked decrease on the previous year and it seems unlikely that there will be any marked rise in the number of houses which can be dealt with whilst the present standard of fitness remains in operation.

During 1969 Royal Assent was given to the Housing Act, 1969, which generally came into effect on the 25th August. This is a major Act on the subject of housing and dealt principally with house improvement and repair, area improvement, the rent of dwellings in good repair and provided with standard amenities, houses in multiple occupation and slum clearance.

The Act, amongst other things, makes a slight variation to the matters which are to be taken into account in determining the fitness of a house. "Internal arrangement" is added to the items which can be taken into account, whilst facilities for the "storage" of food is deleted from the same list.

I have commented in previous reports that "slum" houses no longer exist in Wakefield and that we were reaching the stage where suitability for occupation is the criterion which should be taken into account rather than fitness. This new guidance goes part of the way towards meeting this end but it is an unfortunate fact that we still have too many houses which are not provided with a bathroom, a hot water supply or internal sanitary arrangements and yet are capable of meeting even the amended standard of fitness. It is surely only a matter of time before any house which does not possess these essential basic facilities continues to be regarded as a fit house suitable for occupation in the 1970's.

There has been little change in the position concerning houses in multiple occupation during 1969, and progress is being made, albeit slowly, in ensuring that the occupants of this type of property are provided with a reasonable standard of comfort and convenience.

### Clearance of unfit houses

During the year, action was taken to secure the closure or demolition of 50 houses (41 in clearance areas and 9 as individual properties). Details of the clearance areas represented are as follows:-

<u>Name of Order</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>Popula- tion</u>	<u>Date of Repres- entation</u>	<u>Date of Order</u>	<u>Date of Confir- mation</u>
Boundary Street No. 1 C.P.O.	3	10	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Jessop Street No. 1 C.P.O.	4	6	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Thornes Lane No. 24 C.P.O.	3	9	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Warren Terrace No. 1 C.P.O.	11	42	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Wellington Street Nos. 1 & 2 C.P.O.	5	11	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
York Street No. 4 C.P.O.	6	9	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Northgate No. 1 C.O.	2	3	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Jacobs Well Lane No. 2 C.P.O.	2	5	12.6.69	4.11.69	-
Southgate No. 1 C.O.	5	11	12.6.69	4.11.69	acquired by Cor- poration
	<hr/> 41 <hr/>	<hr/> 106 <hr/>			

Confirmation was received in respect of 9 areas represented in 1968. This affected 118 properties.

A total of 179 houses was demolished, 6 having been dealt with as individual unfit houses, the remainder being in clearance areas.



New houses erected during 1969

<u>Size of houses, i.e. number of habitable rooms</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Built by Corporation</u>	<u>Built by Private Enterprise</u>
3 rooms	32	32	-
4 rooms	211	166	45
5 rooms	51	-	51
6 rooms	33	-	33
	<u>327</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>129</u>

Houses in Multi Occupation

Total number of houses in multiple  
 occupation ..... 72  
 Number of notices served requiring  
 additional services or facilities ..... 17

## RENT ACT, 1957

During the year no action was taken under the Rent Act, 1957, and at the end of the year 39 certificates were still operative.

### CLEAN AIR ACT

The year 1969 is perhaps the most unfortunate one that has been encountered since the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation in that the inability of the producers of solid smokeless fuel to meet their commitments resulted in many local authorities, Wakefield included, having to delay the making of new Smoke Control Orders and to suspend the operation of some existing Orders during the winter months.

Having received assurances from successive Governments concerning a co-ordinated national fuel policy ensuring adequate supplies of solid smokeless fuel the advent of winter in 1969 found fuel distributors having to leave householders in smoke control areas short of fuel because supplies were not coming through to them. There can surely be no excuse for such a breach of confidence.

The problem was most acute in so far as the supply of solid smokeless fuel suitable for burning on open fires was concerned. In the early smoke control areas where minimal grants were paid the majority of householders rely on approved inset open fires which cannot burn the whole range of solid smokeless fuels, and it was these householders that suffered most during the winter period. It is now known that the supply of coke from the gas industry will cease completely in the near future and the withdrawal of this fuel from the market will mean that the householders living in the areas covered by these early Orders will have to rely on the more expensive fuels. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government are suggesting that the new fuels coming on to the market and the existing "premium" fuels will provide a replacement for gas coke. Such statements only show how completely out of touch Ministry thinking can be with reality. The cheapest of these fuels in an area such as Wakefield is approximately twenty per cent dearer than gas coke and the more expensive ones approximately fifty per cent dearer. When it is remembered that on an open fire so large a percentage of available heat escapes up the chimney the economic position is even more ridiculous, and continued pressure will have to be applied to Government sources to try and obtain secondary grants to allow further conversions to the fireplaces in premises affected by these early Smoke Control Orders.

During the winter of 1969/70 the following Smoke Control Orders were suspended from 22nd January, 1970 until 30th April, 1970.



The City of Wakefield (Central Area No. 1)  
 Smoke Control Order, 1959.  
 The City of Wakefield (Central Area No. 2)  
 Smoke Control Order, 1961.  
 The City of Wakefield (Alverthorpe No. 1)  
 Smoke Control Order, 1961.  
 The City of Wakefield (Kettlethorpe No. 1)  
 Smoke Control Order, 1961.  
 The City of Wakefield (Eastmoor No. 1)  
 Smoke Control Order, 1962.  
 The City of Wakefield (Sandal No. 1) Smoke  
 Control Order, 1962.  
 The City of Wakefield (Sandal No. 2) Smoke  
 Control Order, 1963.

So far as pollution of the atmosphere from industrial sources is concerned, few major problems have been encountered during the year. With the co-operation of the District Alkali Inspector mechanical firing has been provided at one of the two brickworks in the City and this has had the effect of reducing smoke emission from the plant. At the other brickworks arrangements are in hand to convert the kiln to oil firing.

I commented in last year's report on the fact that under the Clean Air Act, 1968, local authorities were being given powers to deal with emissions of smoke from industrial processes not covered by the main Act. It was with considerable disappointment, therefore, that I viewed the provisions of the Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations of 1969.

One of the main sources of smoke in Wakefield in recent years and one which has caused nuisance to many people has been caused by the uncontrolled incineration of waste material during the demolition of a building or the clearance of a site. Subject to compliance with certain conditions which are difficult to enforce such burning of waste material is exempted by these Regulations. It would appear that the Exemption Regulations have successfully drawn the teeth from the provisions of the 1968 Act.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT - SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN

##### (a) Industrial

During 1969, 97 smoke observations were taken on industrial chimneys within the City and there were no contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

(b) Domestic

Title	Operative date	Houses	Other Premises	Acreage
Central No. 1	1.10.60	96	174	23
Central No. 2	1.7.62	122	147	37.75
Alverthorpe No. 1	1.9.62	189	10	130.5
Kettlethorpe No. 1	1.9.62	1	2	61.6
Eastmoor No. 1	1.4.63	-	-	4
Sandal No. 1	1.11.63	373	5	353
Sandal No. 2	1.6.66	1312	10	616
Flanshaw No. 1	1.6.68	1176	38	329
Thornes Lane No. 1	1.9.68	185	4	90
Horbury Road No. 1	1.9.68	193	4	282
St. John's No. 1	1.10.70	1456	38	350
Sandal No. 3	1.4.70	80	2	172
Total		5183	434	2448.85



## FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

It is unfortunate that after many years of enforcing food and drugs legislation with particular regard to food hygiene to find that in a single year it has been necessary to initiate legal proceedings in respect of three separate occurrences of foreign bodies in food. These concerned the presence of a soiled finger dressing in a loaf of bread, a screw in a malt loaf, and a spider beetle in baby food. It must be realised that these three incidents do not represent anything like the whole of the picture so far as unsatisfactory foods are concerned. The vast majority of the complaints which are received in the department are dealt with informally and it is only in cases where gross neglect is considered to be present at some stage in the manufacture or distribution of the commodity that legal proceedings are commenced.

In almost every case where there is cause for complaint it is found that the fault lies in the human element. It would seem that the publicity and the effort which has been put into food hygiene has still not achieved the standard of co-operation and endeavour which is required from the food handler.

I commented in last year's report on the problems which this authority faced in connection with the distribution of unsatisfactorily washed milk bottles. Despite many technological advances the techniques for spotting inadequately cleansed bottles still depends ultimately on the human eye. When one considers that in a modern dairy, bottles are filled at the rate of several hundred per minute it is not difficult to realise the strain which scanning bottles imposes on the staff, but this realisation affords little comfort to the unfortunate recipient of a dirty bottle. The whole problem seems to hinge on economics and unless the public are prepared to accept one trip bottles or cartons, as they already have in a vast majority of soft drinks, and at the same time accept the higher cost involved, I cannot foresee an early solution.

Meat inspection continues to be a major task in the field of food inspection and the number of animals slaughtered remains constant at just below 100,000. During the year the staff employed on meat inspection has been reviewed and an authorised meat inspector was appointed to work full time at the largest private slaughterhouse under the supervision of a fully qualified public health inspector.



It is, I feel, worthwhile drawing attention to the fact that all the ice cream samples submitted for examination have been classified in provisional grade I, which is the highest grade.

(a) REGISTRATION OF PREMISES

Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938

Section 109 (Registration of Hawkers of Meat, Fish, Fruit or Vegetables)

The number of hawkers registered at the end of 1969 was 58.

Section 110 (Registration of Food Preparation Premises)

The number on the register at the end of 1969 was 55.

Ice Cream

During 1969, 23 applications for registration of premises under Section 110 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1938, were received. Some of these were in respect of changes of occupiers and the total number of premises registered was 209. Only one of the premises is used for the manufacture of ice cream, the others being for storage and sale only.

A total of 26 samples was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year. All the samples were subject to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health and were provisionally graded as follows:-

Total number of samples	Provisional Grades			
	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
26	26 (100%)	-	-	-

Milk and Dairies

Registration under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

Distributors with premises within the

City ..... 35



Distributors with shop premises at which milk is supplied only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered to the shop ..... 141

A total of 23 new registrations was effected during the year.

### Milk (Special Designations) (General) Regulations, 1963

A total of 237 licences issued under these Regulations was in operation during 1969 and comprised the following:-

- 57 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.
- 145 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Sterilised.
- 33 Dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation Untreated.
- 1 Dealer's licence authorising the use of the special designation Ultra Heat Treated.
- 1 Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence authorising the use of the special designation Pasteurised.

### (b) FOOD HYGIENE AND CONTROL

#### Numbers of Food Premises in City

Grocer and provision dealer .....	119
Fishmonger and fish fryers .....	40
Butcher .....	38
Baker and confectioner .....	25
Greengrocers .....	23
Sweets and confectionery .....	42
Restaurants, coffee bars and factory canteens .....	71
Public houses, clubs and off licences .....	125

### (c) FOOD EXAMINATION AND QUALITY CONTROL

#### Bacteriological Examination of Milk

During the year a total of 98 samples of milk was submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Details of the types of milks sampled are given below:-

- 39 samples of Pasteurised milk, 1 of which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

47 samples of Untreated milk, 3 of which failed the Methylene Blue Test.

12 samples of Sterilised milk, all of which were satisfactory.

### Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

During the year, 24 samples of food were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory.

Type of Food	Report
Brawn	Satisfactory
Hazlett	Satisfactory
Potted Beef	Satisfactory
Cockles (2)	Satisfactory
Russian Salad	Satisfactory
Black Pudding	Satisfactory
Mussels	Satisfactory
Custard	Satisfactory
Meat & Potato Pie (3)	Satisfactory
Pickled Beef Broth	Satisfactory
Brine	Satisfactory
Minced Meat (2)	Satisfactory
Natural Yoghurt	Satisfactory
Fresh Cream	Satisfactory
Cornish Pasty	Satisfactory
Sausage Rolls	Satisfactory
Soup (2)	Satisfactory
Orange Drink	Satisfactory
Fresh Cream Trifle	Satisfactory

### Bacteriological Examination of Water

During the year 61 samples of water were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

The samples comprised:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Mains water	13	10	3
Baths & Paddling Pools	40	40	-
Washing-up Waters	8	1	7



### Biological Tests for Brucella Abortus

A total of 22 samples of raw milk was submitted for biological tests for Brucella Abortus. All the samples were satisfactory.

### Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the City of Wakefield.

### Chemical Analysis of Water

During the year 2 samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Both the samples were reported as satisfactory.

### Food and Drugs Sampling

A total of 251 samples (124 formal and 127 informal) of food and drugs were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act during the year.

Details of the samples taken are as follows:-

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adulterated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
(a) Milk	82	6	One sample showed the presence of at least 7.5% added water and follow-up samples were taken. Both follow-up samples showed the presence of 8.0% and 7.5% added water. Appeal to cow samples were then taken and these were found to be genuine. The farmer concerned had found a defect in the cooler and this had been repaired. One sample was 18.0% deficient in fat content and this was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A further sample was found to be 10% deficient in fat content but follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory. A sample of hot milk showed the presence of at least 13.0% added water.

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult-erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
			This amount of added water is consistent with the milk having been heated by steam injection. A letter was sent to the vendors.
(b) <u>Other Foods</u>			
Almonds, Jordan	1	-	
Baby food	2	1	Sample infested with Australian Spider Beetle (ptinus tectus). Vendors fined £50 for contravention of Section 2 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and ordered to pay £75 costs.
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	-	
Biscuits	2	-	
Butter	2	-	
Buttered teacakes	1	-	
Cakes	4	-	
Cake decorations	3	-	
Cake, pudding and bun mixtures	10	-	
Cereal food	2	1	Sample contained wood shavings. Letter sent to packers.
Cheese and cheese products	5	-	
Cherries, glace	1	-	
Coconut, desiccated	1	-	
Coffee and Chicory essence	2	-	
Cornflour	2	-	
Cream (canned)	2	-	
Cream of Tartar	1	-	
Curry powder	1	-	
Dripping	3	-	
Fish and fish products	10	-	



<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult-erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Flavouring			
essence	1	-	
Food colour	1	-	
Flour	3	-	
Fruit, dried	2	-	
Fruit juice	1	-	
Fruit pies	1	-	
Golden rais- ing mixture	1	-	
Ice-cream	4	-	
Jelly, table	2	-	
Lard and cooking oil	5	-	
Mayonnaise	1	-	
Meringue powder	1	-	
Milk, full cream evap- orated	1	-	
Milk, non- fat	1	-	
Mint jelly	1	-	
<u>Meat and Meat Products</u>			
Brawn	2	-	
Beefburgers	1	-	
Beef curry with rice	1	-	
Black pudding	1	-	
Chicken and mushrooms in savoury sauce	1	-	
Country Ham Pate	1	-	
Lamb tongues	1	-	
Liver pate	1	-	
Meat Pies	3	-	
Meat, potted	3	2	The two samples contained 48% and 64% meat whereas the minimum requirement for potted meat is 70%. One of the samples also contained cereal filler which should not be present in Potted Meat. Letters sent to manufacturers.
Meat, raw	2	-	

<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult- erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory Samples</u>
Polony	2	-	
Sausage	9	3	One sample of beef sausage contained only 45% instead of 50%, and a sample of pork sausage contained only 31% of lean meat instead of at least 32.5%. Another sample of pork sausage was 7.7% deficient in meat content. Warning letters were sent to the manufacturers in each case.
Savoury duck	1	-	
Vienna steak	1	1	This product falls within the definition of "meat with cereal" and as such requires to contain not less than 80% meat. The sample was 17.5% deficient in meat content. Letter sent to the manufacturers.
Nut mix	1	-	
Pulses	2	-	
Peanuts,			
roasted and			
salted	1	-	
Peel, mixed	3	-	
Peanut butter	1	-	
Pickles and			
sauces	5	1	The ingredients on a packet of Fruit Curry Sauce Mix were not specified in the correct order. Letter sent to manufacturers.
Preserves	7	-	
Pudding,			
ready made	1	-	
Sage & Onion			
stuffing	1	-	
Soft drinks	4	1	A sample of orange squash contained 520 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative as against the legal limit of 350 parts per million. Letter sent to manufacturers.
Soup powder	1	-	
Spices	4	-	
Sugar,			
Demerara	1	-	
Spirits	4	-	



<u>Nature of Commodity</u>	<u>Number examined</u>	<u>Number adult-erated</u>	<u>Action taken on Unsatisfactory samples</u>
Suet, beef	1	-	
Sweets	3	-	
Tapioca	2	1	This sample contained wood and fibres and this was taken up with the packers.
Tea and tea mix	2	-	
Tomatoes (canned)	1	-	
Vegetables (canned)	2	-	
Vegetable juice (canned)	1	-	
Vinegar	3	-	
Wine	2	-	
<u>Drugs</u>			
Epsom Salts	1	-	
Penicillin V Mixture	1	1	The composition of the medicine was as stated but it contained a small dark coloured fragment which was identified as mould. Letter sent to dispensing chemists.
	<u>251</u>	<u>18</u>	

### Laboratory facilities

The bacteriological examination of water, milk, foods and pathological specimens is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Wood Street, Wakefield.

Chemical analysis of foods, drugs, fertilisers and water are carried out by Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C., who is employed as the City Analyst for Leeds and also acts for the City of Wakefield.

### (d) FOOD INSPECTION

### Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during, 1969

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Private Slaughterhouses</u>
Cattle	13,906
Calves	3
Pigs	44,204
Sheep	41,065
	<hr/>
	99,178
	<hr/>

A total of 99,178 animals was slaughtered in 1969, compared with 98,862 in the previous year, an increase of 316.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle exclu- ding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	13810	96	3	44204	41065	-
Number inspected	13810	96	3	44204	41065	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	-	-	22	97	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7374	92	1	7118	12748	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	53.80	95.83	33.33	16.11	30.20	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	132	-



	Cattle exclu- ding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	.320	-
<u>Cysticerici</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Meat and offal condemned at the private slaughter-  
houses - 55 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 0 st. 4 lbs.

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

A total of 26 licences to slaughter or stun animals  
was issued during 1969. Twenty-three of the licences  
were renewals and 3 were new licences.

#### Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the  
City.

<u>Inspection of Other Food</u>	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	sts.	lbs.
Cheese	-	-	1	0	13
Bacon	-	-	2	0	10
Fruit	-	4	3	0	12
Tomato Paste	-	-	3	1	9
Ice cream	-	-	1	0	4
Cereal	-	1	1	1	6
Vegetables	2	6	2	0	10
Pepper, salt, herbs	-	2	1	0	6
Flour	-	3	2	0	10
Sweets	-	3	0	0	2
Biscuits	-	2	1	1	12
Frozen foods	-	-	2	0	1
	3	6	3	1	11

	<u>No. of Tins</u>	<u>Tons cwts. qrs. sts. lbs.</u>				
Meat	679	-	16	1	0	9
Milk	60	-	-	2	0	2
Vegetables	1167	-	16	3	1	7
Fruit	1585	1	11	2	0	3
Fish	105	-	-	1	0	8
	<u>3596</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total:	3596	6	12	2	0	12

### Disposal of Unsound Food

The unsound meat from the private slaughterhouse is disposed of by sale to processing contractors whose plants have been approved by this department.

All other unsound food is disposed of by incineration at the department's own incinerator installed at the ambulance station and disinfestation centre in Brunswick Street



### PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

The inspection of premises under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has continued satisfactorily during 1969.

During the year it was found necessary to take legal action against a company for their failure to maintain their premises in a clean condition, and failure to provide satisfactory washing and sanitary facilities. The upper floors of the premises were in a filthy condition due to extensive fouling with pigeon droppings. The business carried on at the shop - dry cleaning.

A total of 50 accidents were reported during 1969. The majority of these were trivial and it is a source of amazement that many of them necessitate the injured party taking any time off work. Only two accidents warranted investigation. It is my opinion that if employers allowed more time for supervisors to check on accident prevention and gave new employees some instruction on the subject - including the correct method of lifting loads, the number of accidents could be greatly reduced.

On the face value of the statistics included in the table giving the number of inspections undertaken under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, the number of inspections undertaken might appear to be below that which is desirable. In recording statistics of this kind it is always difficult to determine whether, when one enters business premises for perhaps a food hygiene inspection, the same premises should automatically be included under every other possible heading. By adopting this method excellent figures can be obtained but they do not represent the work load actually undertaken. However, it is relevant to point out that on inspection of registerable premises, no matter what the main purpose of the inspection may be, an Inspector seeing something which was obviously unsatisfactory under any other legislation would deal with that point at the same time as any other, and the figures included in the table represent inspections undertaken for the main purpose of enforcing the 1963 Act. This is to some extent reflected in the final figure included in the table.

### Notices from H.M. Inspector of Factories

During the year 12 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories reporting contraventions of the Act.

# I. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	6	22	1	-
	322	170	15	-
	32	26	-	-
	360	218	16	-



II. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	7	3	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	9	5	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
	17	8	-	-	-

### III. OUTWORKERS

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing	3	-	-	-	-	-



Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Registration and General Inspections:-

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during year	Number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving an inspection
Offices	8	228	37
Retail Shops	6	408	85
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	7	45	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	94	24
Fuel storage depots	-	3	2
Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act ..... 659			

Reported accidents:-

Workplace	Number reported	Total number investigated	Action Recommended			
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal advice	No Action
Offices	1	2	-	-	1	1
Retail shops	12	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale shops, warehouses	35	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	50	2	-	-	1	1

Number of applications for exemption ..... Nil  
Number of prosecutions ..... Nil



## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1969

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1969:-

Food and Drug samples.....	251
Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs .....	9
Water Samples .....	2
Water for radioactivity .....	12
Miscellaneous .....	20
	294

The table on pages 82-86 summarises the articles submitted for analysis under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples was 7.2 per cent compared with 13.5 per cent in 1968 and 8.3 per cent in 1967.

### MILK

The average composition of the 83 samples analysed is shown in the Table below, which, for comparison purposes, also shows the corresponding figures for 1968, together with the 1969 figures for Leeds and the minimum composition required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Number of samples	Wakefield		Leeds	Minimum legal requirement
	1969	1968	1969	
	83	108	669	
Solids-not-fat	8.58%	8.57%	8.65%	8.50%
Fat	3.72%	3.78%	3.80%	3.00%
Total solids	12.30%	12.35%	12.45%	11.50%

Six of the 83 samples were classified as adulterated, 4 containing added water and 2 being deficient in fat content. One of the samples containing added water was sold as "Hot Milk". It is common practice for hot milk to be prepared in a cafe or milk-bar by the injection of steam. This process results in steam condensing in the milk which on analysis is therefore found to contain added water. The amount of added water present in the sample (13 per cent) was consistent with such an explanation.



All samples were tested for the presence of Penicillin and other antibiotics with negative results.

In 17 samples the milk-solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8.50 per cent, thereby raising the presumption that added water was present. In each case, however, the freezing point of the milk proved the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk) and not to added water.

## FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

Eleven of the 166 samples of food other than milk were found to be unsatisfactory. Nine of these were routine samples and 2 originated from members of the public.

### Meat Products

The high price of meat encourages some manufacturers to include less meat in meat products than the consumer might reasonably expect. In the past the absence of legal standards made control difficult except in the more blatant cases. In 1968 legal standards were introduced for Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls, and during 1969 comprehensive Regulations for Canned Meat Products and for Sausages and other "open" Meat Products came into operation.

The Table below shows the actual meat content and the legally required meat content of those meat products reported against during the year:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Meat Content</u>	
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Minimum Required</u>
Pork sausage	63	65 per cent
Beef sausage	45	50 per cent
Potted meat	50	70 per cent
Potted meat	64	70 per cent
Vienna steak	66	80 per cent

In addition to prescribing minimum total meat contents the Regulations also control the relative proportions of lean and fat. A further sample of Pork Sausage was reported against because although it contained the necessary 65 per cent of total meat, this was made up of 30 per cent lean and 35 per cent fat. The Regulations require that in sausages at least half the minimum required meat content shall be lean meat.



### Potted Meat

It will be seen in the Table on the previous page that the minimum required meat content for Potted Meat is given as 70 per cent. This is a "local standard" accepted for many years by the three Public Analysts in the West Riding.

In many parts of the country Potted Meat is required to contain not less than 95 per cent meat, and this percentage will become a legal standard for the entire country in March, 1971 when "The Fish and Meat Spreadable Product Regulations, 1968" come into operation. In the West Riding, Potted Meat has traditionally been a more readily spreadable product containing about 80 per cent of meat. On the most generous interpretation the meat content should not be less than 70 per cent, and two samples containing respectively 48 per cent and 64 per cent meat, were reported against. The latter sample also contained cereal filler which should not be present in an article sold as Potted Meat. The product was in fact Meat Paste.

### Fruit Curry Sauce Mix

This sample was unsatisfactory in that the ingredients were not specified in the correct order. The Labelling of Food Order, 1953 requires that pre-packed foods (with some exceptions) shall declare on the label the name of each ingredient in the food and that the ingredients shall be listed in the order of the amounts present, the ingredient present in the greatest amount being listed first. Examination of the list of ingredients can tell a prospective purchaser much about the composition of an article of food - equally so he can be misled when the list of ingredients is not in the correct order.

### Orange Squash

The sample of Orange Squash contained 520 parts per million of sulphur dioxide preservative; the legal limit prescribed in the Preservatives in Food Regulations is 350 parts per million.

The other 3 unsatisfactory foods all contained extraneous matter - a splinter of wood and 3 fibres (probably from a sack) were present in a packet of Tapioca; a "nature" food known as Muesli contained 38 wood shavings; a packet of Baby Food was infested with the Australian Spider Beetle (*ptinus tectus*).



## DRUGS

One of the 2 drug samples submitted, namely a dispensed medicine (Penicillin V Mixture) contained a dark fragment which microscopical examination proved to be a conglomeration of mould mycelia.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Seven fertilisers and 2 feeding stuffs were submitted. The feeding stuffs proved satisfactory, but 2 of the fertilisers showed variations from the stated composition slightly greater than the permitted limits, details being:-

<u>Bone Meal</u>	0.7 per cent excess Nitrogen and 2.8 per cent deficiency in Phosphoric Acid.
<u>National Growmore</u>	1.8 per cent excess potash.
<u>All Purpose Fertiliser</u>	1.5 per cent excess insoluble Phosphoric Acid.

## WATER ANALYSIS

One sample of tap water proved to be pure and wholesome; another was turbid due to the presence of 6.5 parts per million of iron. Although not harmful to health it is generally accepted that the iron content of a public water supply should not exceed 0.3 parts per million if consumer complaints are to be avoided.

## RADIOACTIVITY

Routine monitoring of the City Water was continued, samples being taken each week and the activity being determined on the bulked monthly samples. The average level of artificial radioactivity was 3.6 picocuries per litre compared with 3.3 picocuries per litre in 1968. The increase is not significant and could well be due to the experimental error involved in measuring such low levels. The present level represents a marked improvement from the 1963 average of 19.1 picocuries per litre when fall-out from the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons was at its peak.

## MISCELLANEOUS

In connection with a complaint from a householder that toxic fumes were entering the house and causing the



occupants to be ill, 13 samples of the air in the house were analysed over a period of several months. The analysis included tests for carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, fuel oil, kerosine, and wood preservative; no abnormality could be detected in any of the samples.

#### CONCLUSION

It is, once again, a pleasure to express my gratitude to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, for his assistance in the various problems involved in the above work, and to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. B. Twyford, and his Staff, for their most helpful co-operation throughout the year.

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.,  
Public Analyst

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am informed by the City Engineer that the sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the City are reasonably adequate.

A further scheme for improving the Calder Vale Water Pollution Control Works is about to commence and in the Horbury Road area a new Sewage Pumping Station has recently been commissioned, it being the intention that besides dealing with the new housing development in this area this Pumping Station will also deal with the sewage from the City area which hitherto has been dealt with at the Water Pollution Control Works belonging to Horbury U.D.C.



WAKEFIELD WATER 1969

(I am grateful to the Engineer and Manager of the Wakefield and District Water Board for this Report).

- 1 (a) The water supply to the City of Wakefield has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity.
- (b) No contamination of the City supply occurred.
- (c) No persons are supplied by standpipe and so all dwellings and persons are supplied direct from public mains.
- (d) The fluoride content of the supply is below 0.1 mg/litre.

- 2 (a) The supply is checked regularly for bacteriological quality.

The raw water is tested twice a week and is normally unsatisfactory due to E. Coliform counts of 18 to 1800 per 100 mls.

The treated water is tested twice a week at the treatment works and twice a week in supply. During 1969 all such routine samples were satisfactory, showing an absence of coliform bacteria.

- (b) The water supply is treated to prevent plumbosolvent action. Quarterly analyses proved this to be effective.

A typical chemical analysis is as follows:-

Colour (Hazen Units)	5
Alkalinity (mg/1 $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	15
Total Hardness (mg/1 $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	65
Chloride (mg/1 Chlorion)	25
Electrical Conductivity (Dionic)	150
pH	7.5
Total Residual Chlorine (mg/1)	0.15
Iron (mg/1)	Nil
Manganese (mg/1)	Nil
Aluminium (mg/1)	0.15
Fluoride (mg/1 F)	Below 0.1



## I N D E X

	Page
Ambulance Service . . . . .	32
Ante-natal Services . . . . .	15
Area of City . . . . .	8
Atmospheric Pollution . . . . .	76
Barbers' Premises, Registration of . . . . .	70
Birth Rate . . . . .	8
Births, Illegitimate . . . . .	8
Brucella Abortus . . . . .	82
Canal Boats . . . . .	70
Cancer of Cervix . . . . .	40
Child Welfare Centres . . . . .	15
Child Welfare Clinics - Attendances . . . . .	16
Children Neglected or Ill-treated . . . . .	26
Chiropody Service . . . . .	39
City Analyst's Report . . . . .	96
Clean Air . . . . .	75
Complaints, Investigation of . . . . .	67
Congenital Malformations . . . . .	23
Convalescent Home Treatment . . . . .	37
Day Nursery . . . . .	17
Deaths . . . . .	9, 10
Death Rates . . . . .	9
Dental Treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers	19
Dental Treatment of Pre-School Children . . . . .	19
Diabetics . . . . .	39
Domestic Help Service . . . . .	44
Dysentery . . . . .	60
Environmental Hygiene - Report on . . . . .	66
Epidemiology . . . . .	59
Factories Act, 1937 . . . . .	91
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 . . . . .	71
Food and Drugs Administration . . . . .	78, 82
Food Hygiene . . . . .	80
Food Poisoning . . . . .	60
Food Preparation Premises, Registration of . . . . .	79
Food, unsound, Disposal of . . . . .	78, 89

	Page
Hairdressers' Establishments, Registration of ...	70
Hawkers of Food, Registration of ... ..	79
Health Centres .. . . . .	14
Health Committee, Membership of . . . . .	3
Health Education ... . . . .	42
Health Visiting Service . . . . .	24
Home Nursing Services ... . . . .	28
Home Safety . . . . .	42
Hospital Liaison ... . . . .	39, 48
Hostels . . . . .	48
Houses, Clearance of unfit .. . . .	72
Houses <del>demolished</del> ... . . . .	67, 73
Houses erected during 1967 .. . . .	74
Houses in Multi Occupation .. . . .	74
Houses, Number of Inhabited . . . . .	8
Ice Cream ... . . . .	79
Immunisation and Vaccination - Statistics ... . .	30
Immunisation - Diphtheria ... . . . .	30
Immunisation - Whooping Cough ... . . . .	30
Incontinence Pads ... . . . .	38
Infant Mortality ... . . . .	9
Infectious Diseases - Notifications . . . . .	60
Inspections - details of, ... . . . .	67
Introductory letter ... . . . .	2
Laundry Service . . . . .	38
Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 ...	82
Mass Radiography Unit ... . . . .	38
Maternal Mortality .. . . .	9
Measles . . . . .	60
Meat Inspection . . . . .	86
Meningococcal Infections ... . . . .	60
Mental Health Services .. . . .	47
Merchandise Marks Act ... . . . .	67
Midwifery Service ... . . . .	22
Milk (Special Designations) (General) Regulations, 1963 ...	80
Milk - Bacteriological Examination .. . . .	80
Moveable Dwellings .. . . .	71
Neo-natal Mortality . . . . .	9
Nuisances, Investigation of . . . . .	69
Nurseries and Child Minders . . . . .	18



	Page
Offensive Trades . . . . .	70
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 ..	94
Orthopaedic Clinic . . . . .	18
Other Foods, Bacteriological Examination of ...	81
Patients Discharged from Hospital .. . . .	40
Pneumonia .. . . .	60
Perinatal Mortality . . . . .	9
Population of City . . . . .	8
Population Density . . . . .	8
Premature Babies, Care of .. . . .	17
Psychiatric Services - Out-Patients' Clinic ...	49
Psychiatric Services - Social Club . . . . .	49
Public Health Laboratory ... . . . .	80
Puerperal Pyrexia .. . . .	60
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	70
Radioactivity .. . . .	99
Rateable Value . . . . .	8
Refuse Storage Accommodation ... . . . .	70
Relaxation Classes . . . . .	15
Rent Act, 1957 . . . . .	74
Rodent Control . . . . .	71
Scarlet Fever .. . . .	60
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal ... . . . .	101
Slaughterhouses . . . . .	78
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 . . . . .	88
Social Conditions .. . . .	8
Staff .. . . .	4
Still births ... . . . .	8
Training Centre for the Mentally Sub-Normal ...	50
Tuberculosis - Free Milk Scheme ... . . . .	37
Tuberculosis - Prevention of ... . . . .	37
Tuberculosis ... . . . .	61, 62
Unmarried Mothers, Care of . . . . .	20
Vaccination - Poliomyelitis ... . . . .	29
Vaccination - Smallpox . . . . .	29
Vaccination - Tuberculosis . . . . .	30
Vehicle Maintenance Workshop ... . . . .	36
Venereal Diseases .. . . .	63
Verminous Premises . . . . .	71
Vital Statistics ... . . . .	8, 10

	Page
Water - Bacteriological Examination . . . . .	81
Water - Chemical Analysis . . . . .	82
Water Supply .. . . .	102
Welfare Foods - Distribution of . . . . .	16
Whooping Cough . . . . .	60









